

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 3.

MEAT EXPORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR.

Exports of meat and dairy products for the twelve months of the fiscal year ending with June, according to preliminary figures compiled by the government, are shown to be over 24 million dollars less than exports for the preceding twelve months. These, in turn, were considerably less than for the period two years ago, so that the 1909 showing is the lowest for many years in the history of our export trade.

The value of meat and dairy products exports for the twelve months ending with June is given as \$146,280,220, compared to \$170,498,626 for the previous twelve months. The value of exports of meat animals was also considerably less, a falling off of more than eleven million dollars for the year being indicated. Exports of cattle, hogs and sheep aggregated \$17,936,055, compared to \$29,193,385 for the previous year.

For the month of June the meat export showing indicated improvement over a year ago. Exports were valued at \$12,383,600, compared to \$11,399,420 for June, 1908. Exports of meat animals for June were valued at \$1,158,469, compared to \$1,575,848 a year ago.



PROGRESS ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill spent the week in conference between representatives of the Senate and House at Washington. A large number of the items over which the two houses disagree were adjusted, but the work is said to be still far from completed. The less important items will be settled first, and those upon which a fight is expected will be left to the last.

Among the latter are free hides, coal, iron ore, etc. It is said that the Senate conferees are standing firmly by their determination not to recede from their demand for a 15 per cent. hide duty, and that while concessions may be made in other cases, the House will be forced to accept a hide duty.

The maximum and minimum section of the law is said to have been agreed upon in conference as it passed the Senate, giving the President the power to impose duties of 25 per cent. additional upon imports from any country which does not treat our products fairly. This section has been and is still being violently opposed by newspapers representing the important interest, but it is heartily supported by our home producing and manufacturing interests which desire a fair field abroad.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PACKERS SURVIVE SLANDERS

President Michael Ryan of the American Meat Packers' Association Discusses the Latest Attack on the Trade

INDUSTRY IS IN BETTER CONDITION THAN EVER

The publication of the complete report of the investigation made of recent charges against the efficiency of government inspection at East St. Louis, which showed that there was absolutely no truth in the assertions of the discharged government employees who were the instigators of the scandal, has put a different face on the public view of the matter. Though many newspapers have failed to publish the results of the investigation, it is very generally known that the charges were false and that their instigators were dismissed from the service. There is very general comment, also, concerning the mildness of the government action in merely dismissing the slanders. Surprise is expressed that the government has not proceeded against them criminally.

In connection with this matter General Michael Ryan, head of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, who is president of the American Meat Packers' Association, has addressed a letter to The National Provisioner, as the official organ of the Association, in which he discusses this latest scandal affecting the good name and the welfare of the trade. He charges many newspapers with unfairness in their treatment of matters affecting the meat industry. He shows how the trade has spent millions of dollars in endeavoring to conform to the meat inspection law and to operate its plants according to the latest and best methods. He shows how the government inspection has been drastic rather than lax, and how many added millions it has cost the slaughterers through condemnations.

He commends the spirit of the packer in endeavoring to comply with all laws and regulations and in seeking to make his plant the finest that money can buy. Though he declares that for two years and more the packer's profits have been eaten up in added operating and maintenance expense, yet he believes the trade has a great season ahead of it, and he urges the packers to get together at the Chicago convention in October and talk it over.

The Letter of President Ryan.

President Ryan's letter is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I wish every meat consumer in the country could have read, in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the complete report of the committee appointed by Secretary Wilson to investigate charges made by an ex-meat inspector against certain St. Louis packers, and involving also the efficiency of government meat inspection at that point. The alleged "revelations" were of the "Jungle" order, highly colored and flavored to tickle the palate of the sensationalist. The evidence developed in the investigation not only exploded these "revelations," but also revealed the character and animus of the men who made them.

But before the truth or falsity of the charges could be established the newspapers took the story up, "hot off the reel," and dished it out to the people all over the country. By a large number it was accepted as gospel truth, because it hit the packers.

It is not surprising that an individual who is sore on account of a personal grievance should seek to vent his spleen and malice on the object of his spite, not caring what innocent party might be hurt. But that the newspapers should take this up and circulate the unsupported statement of an irresponsible party to the detriment of one of our country's greatest industries is a deplorable state of affairs. In no other country on earth is there such cleanliness, sanitary methods and safe-guarding of the public health in the slaughter of animals and the manufacture of meat products as here.

Since the meat inspection law went into effect it is a fact that fifty millions of dollars have been expended in bringing the slaughtering and meat curing houses up to the very highest standard of perfection in every way. The cost has been borne by the packers, and so also the loss of fifteen million dollars more in condemnation of animals and meat.

There has not been a dollar made in the packing business proper for two and one-half years last past, for the expenses have so increased in continually scrubbing and cleaning, painting and repairing, that the slight margin of profit is absorbed in this

way. The inspection on meats is vigorous and the rules are strictly enforced.

Lessened Lard Production and Its Cause.

It may interest the general public to know that the production of lard has diminished on account of the rules prohibiting certain parts of the hog from being rendered as formerly, into the edible lard. This lessens the production of lard at least one pound per hog, which on 30,000,000 of hogs packed East and West in the year, would make a diminution of 30,000,000 pounds of lard, or nearly 100,000 tierces.

Perhaps this lessening of the supply is a factor in making the price of lard so abnormally high at the present time. But notwithstanding the cost and losses sustained by the packers, we believe this country can afford to eat the best of meat and to set the pace for neat, cleanly, skilful and artistic methods in slaughtering.

Foreigners who visit American packing-houses are surprised to see work, which is naturally sloppy and repugnant, done in a neat and scrupulously clean and tidy manner, notwithstanding the tremendous amount of such work done in the country. And whatever may be said of the big packers, no matter what abuse and criticism may be heaped upon them, we their competitors are honest and magnanimous enough to admit that to their enterprise is due most of the credit for the fact that we have in the packing business an industry of which Americans may well feel proud.

The slaughtering of animals for meat purposes, known as butchering, is and always has been a vocation repellent to the general public. It is a business which has always been on the defensive, and people will listen to any revolting stories told about it and give them a certain amount of credence, no matter how absurd they may be. For instance: A discharged journeyman who "has it in for" his boss need only to circulate the report that his former employer put carrion meat into sausage, giving the horrible details, and the people will believe it without hearing the butcher's side of the story at all.

Packers Welcome the Severest Scrutiny.

There is no business more sensitive to criticism than ours, and no class of men more cruelly abused and misjudged than the butchers to win and retain public confidence, therefore, it is essential that the packing business in this great meat-eating country should, like Caesar's wife, be above suspicion. No effort is being spared by packers great and small to elevate and dignify the business. We have not got it perfect yet, but we will get there all right in time.

We welcome this—to us—very costly government inspection, and feel confident that at no distant day we will have attained so high a standard, will have gained such a reputation all over the world for our products, as to more than pay us for our labor and expense. This is the sentiment of the packers all over the country. We are working hard to build up the business higher in respectability than it ever has been.

Every packer takes an enthusiastic pride in working along this line. There is a friendly rivalry now as to who has the best,

neatest and most sanitary packinghouse. Money is being poured out by packers, even in the midst of a very unprofitable year, to obtain the latest and best improvements. The American Meat Packers' Association has been formed, embracing ninety per cent. of the American packers, great and small, and by and through this great national association packers are making a resolute, united effort to push the business right ahead. We feel that while we are laboring in the interest of our own business, we are also contributing largely to the welfare of the whole country.

American Newspapers Help to Do Harm.

With such a spirit animating us, and with so much at stake in maintaining our good name at home and abroad, it is—to say the least—very discouraging when our American newspapers seem to await only the slightest opportunity to herald all over the country and all over the world something that will bring shame and discredit upon us, whether or not the report has any foundation. In fact, I will wager that the false and slanderous story from St. Louis has been published with sensational headlines in every city and provincial newspaper in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and that ten per cent. of these papers will not publish any part of Secretary Wilson's refutation of the gross calumny.

The harm is done and another nail has been put in the coffin of our German meat trade through the enterprise of our home press, which seems to take a delight in "knocking" the greatest manufacturing industry we have in this country.

The packing business has certainly passed through a crucible in the past three years, but it is in better shape than ever. I believe we are on the eve of one of the best and most prosperous years we have ever had. The corn crop promises to be a prodigious one. Hogs will be late, but they will come all right, and we all will have a chance for an inning.

The convention in October should be a memorable one. Let us all get to Chicago and talk the matter over together.

Yours truly,
MICHAEL RYAN.

Cincinnati, O., July 12, 1909.

NEW PLANTS IN ARGENTINA.

Further particulars are now available of the prospective establishment of freezing works in South America, says the London Meat Trade Journal. Mr. Alfred Barclay, a director of the Patagonia Meat Preserving Company, a company that has for some years carried on an important business in the export of canned meats, has obtained from the Argentine government a lease of 20,000 hectares of land in the Santa Cruz territory. It will build two packing plants and use the land for raising stock for its plants.

PRESIDENT MUNKWITZ IMPROVES.

President Charles H. Munkwitz of the National Retail Butchers' Association has been very ill at his home in Milwaukee, suffering from typhoid-pneumonia. At last reports he was rapidly improving, however, and is expected to be about again in a few weeks.

ATTACK MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

An attack upon the constitutionality of the act of Congress establishing the United States meat inspection department is made in a suit filed in Pittsburg on Tuesday by the Pittsburgh Melting Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The United States Circuit Court is asked to grant a mandatory injunction compelling the railroad to carry a car of oleo oil to Baltimore.

The plaintiff company declares that the railroad company refused to ship the car because the contents were not stamped as having been inspected by the United States meat inspection department. The law establishing the department prohibits a railroad company from shipping as inter-State commerce meat food products unless inspected by government inspectors. The Pittsburgh Melting Company declares that the meat inspection department refused to send inspectors to the Herrs Island plant, where the oil is made, and that the act of Congress establishing the department is unconstitutional.

The carload of oil was prepared for shipment last June 26, and still is standing on the melting company's siding on Herrs Island. The company's officers declare it will become a total loss, amounting to several thousand dollars, unless shipped within a month. Meantime, each few days the melting company is compelled to re-ice the car.

The Pittsburgh Melting Company is a subsidiary company of W. & H. Walker. In the suit asking an injunction it is stated that the company has \$100,000 invested in its Herrs Island plant and that its only relief is an order forcing the railroad to deliver its products when shipped outside the State of Pennsylvania. One of the Pittsburgh Melting Company's officers said it was a test case and probably would be carried to higher courts if an adverse decision was rendered in the local court.

GOVERNMENT MEAT INSPECTION.

The latest directory of the Federal meat inspection service, as issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows that on July 1, 1909, there were 811 establishments doing an inter-State trade in meat products which are under government inspection. This includes separate establishments having Federal inspectors located in them. In addition market inspection is maintained in 38 cities. This inspection is of public markets in which an inter-State trade is done, as of course the Federal government has no jurisdiction over markets where a local trade only is carried on.

ROTH ROOF GARDEN OPEN.

That novelty in connection with packing plants, the roof garden on the plant of the John Roth Packing Co. at Cincinnati, was opened for the season last week. This garden has a roller skating rink, swimming pool, etc., and is not only open to employees, but also to children recommended by meat dealers who are customers of the Roth company.

Watch the "Wanted" page for business chances.

UNIQUE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF P. D. ARMOUR

Elbert Hubbard, the sage of East Aurora, N. Y., and head of the "Roycrofters," whose books and art works are known the world over, has in the May issue of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Business Men," written well and thoroughly of the life and work of Philip D. Armour, the founder of Armour & Company, and as described by Mr. Hubbard, "the founder of the great American meat packing industry."

Unlike many authors who treat of the great captains of industry with a feeling of awe and obeisance, Mr. Hubbard brings the reader into intimate relationship with Philip D. Armour, so that his boundless wit and wisdom, his broad-gauge character, his kindness, his good-natured advisory tactics, are brought in vivid and familiar pictures before the mind's eye. The stranger, totally unfamiliar with Mr. Armour, his life or methods, after reading unconsciously feels a liking for this prototype of David Harum, with perhaps a little more of the bizarre in his make-up.

A large portion of the doings and sayings of P. D. Armour the author has gleaned from business associates of the packer to whom he was ever a man of unique personality, in every way likeable, not only for his works but for his methods.

The birth and early life of P. D. Armour, his descent from Scotch-Irish parents and his career up to his start for the California gold fields, are treated in such a way as to indicate the influences his early home life had upon his later career. From this point on, anecdote upon anecdote follows in swift succession, told as only Mr. Hubbard can relate, until the reader is assured that Phil Armour was foreordained to occupy the position he did. The history of his advent in the packing industry is fully given, together with the story of his rapid rise.

The rest of the article is devoted to the recalling of anecdotes and sayings, and showing the personal side of Phil Armour's character. As is stated: "Besides being the father of the packinghouse industry, Philip Armour was a manufacturer and a dealer in parable wisdom. His teeming brain took in raw suggestions and threw them off in the form of epigrams, phrases, orphics, symbols, etc."

Some of the Armour Sayings.

Some of these sayings are quoted: "Anybody can cut prices, but it takes brains to make a better article." "I lay it down as a safe proposition that the fellow who, every little while, has to break into the baby's bank for car fare, isn't going to evolve into a Baron Rothschild."

In numerous instances his very orders were given with an epigrammatic touch:

"Here, Robbins, get off this telegram, and remember that if the rolling stone gathers no moss, it at least acquires a bit of polish."

"Say, Urion, if you make a success as my lawyer you have got to get into the rings of Orion—be there yourself, the same as the man that's to be hung. You can't send a substitute."

To Comes—now secretary of Armour & Company: "I suppose if I told you to jump in the lake you'd do it. Use your head,

young man—use your sky-piece!" And he did.

How He Picked His Men.

In discussing the relations of P. D. Armour with his employees now constituting the "old guard," the author speaks of his snap-shot judgments of men as follows:

George Robbins was hired on one of these snap-shot judgments. "We will all be working for him yet," said Armour. And now this man Robbins is president of the Armour Car Lines.

Another Armour discovery, Thomas J. Connors—who is known as "Tom" by his friends—introduced the new style Western dressed beef to the Eastern palate—he was on the firing line in the early dressed-beef days—and that meant something. The public took kindly to the new scheme, but the Eastern butchers did not. The idea hurt their feelings via their pocketbook—they were fighting mad—and sat up nights thinking of mean things to say and new tricks to turn.

Tom, however, was too many for them. He was such a resourceful scrapper and with it all so good-natured and tactful about it that even after he had walloped them they secretly liked the way he did it, and became strong friends of the house. Connors located the branch house outposts—they succeeded because they meant "more for many"—and to-day the branch houses of Armour are all over the world. Of Connors, I once heard Armour say—"He is descended from an Irish King, and yet if I tell him to turn mason he doesn't demand a mahogany hod."

Arthur Meeker is one of the "old guard," as the leaders of the time of Philip Armour are sometimes called. He was grumbling one day—somewhat cautiously—at the prospect of a winter trip to Europe. "Meeker," said Armour, "You are like the Texan in the country store who yawningly remarked—I have got ter go ter Palestine tomorrow and get drunk, and I hate it like the devil."

The treasurer of the company is S. McRoberts, hired originally simply on account of the "Mc." "He put on that Mc when he applied to me for a job, because he knew it would catch me—and it did. Then the rogue really made good, and now I couldn't do without him," said Armour.

E. E. Chandler is another of Philip Armour's rich finds.

"I hired him because he was gawky, and could never bank either on his grace or good looks. If he ever succeeded I knew it would have to be plain hard work, and I made no mistake."

These few examples give but an idea of the intensely interesting character of the man as outlined by Elbert Hubbard. Those among the trade who knew Mr. Armour will read the booklet with relish and appreciation.

ASK FOR LOWER BUTTER TARIFF.

Following along the lines that the wholesale handlers of butter, eggs and cheese feel that present and lately past prices are too high for the consumer, the New York Mercantile Exchange, at a meeting of the executive committee, adopted resolutions asking the members of the organization to urge their representatives in Congress to reduce the present tariff on these household necessities. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, The tariff on butter, cheese and eggs has for many years prohibited the importation of these necessary articles of food (except special foreign styles of cheese), and at the same time deprived the Government

of revenue that would have been obtainable if the duty had been moderate, rather than prohibitory; and,

"Whereas, The production of butter, cheese and eggs has not increased in proportion to the population of the country, and consequently consumers have been forced to pay exceptionally high prices at all times of the year; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the executive committee of the New York Mercantile Exchange earnestly petitions members of the Senate and House of Representatives to materially reduce the tariff on the aforesaid products, commencing March 1, 1910; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each member of the Senate, House of Representatives and exchanges throughout the country handling dairy products, seeking their co-operation."

CANNED GOODS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The importations of canned meats into South Africa during the year 1908, from all countries, amounted to \$382,435, as compared with \$412,305 in 1907, according to Consul-General Julius G. Lay, of Cape Town. The customs duty on canned meats is 2½ cents per pound with one-half cent rebate to those of British manufacture. In order to save paying duty on full weights, net weights of contents must be embossed on top of cans and incorporated in the labels. The news that an American firm has recently received the contract to supply the British army for a term of years with canned beef should have a beneficial effect on the trade here.

The Australian packers can place their canned corned beef on this market 97 cents per case cheaper than the American article. It is said here that about 20,000 cases of 1-pound cans of corned beef were received from Australia last year, but until the complete customs statistics are published it will be impossible to verify this information. [Official statistics of the South African Customs Union show that the importation of tinned meats from Australia in 1908 amounted to 357,393 pounds, valued at \$42,188, and from the United Kingdom 223,440 pounds valued at \$53,151, these and small lots from Canada and New Zealand receiving the one-half cent tariff rebate. The imports from all other countries amounted to 1,781,357 pounds.]

This encroachment on American trade would have been even more serious had there not been large stocks of 2-pound cans of American beef in the country still unsold, which are now offered for only 49 cents per dozen more than the price of 1-pound cans recently imported. The popularity of well-known American brands, which many people insist upon having, even at a higher price, has also limited the demand for Australian beef, but should high prices be maintained in the United States for any length of time the Australian packers, with the assistance of the South African market, may be able to reduce their cost of production to such an extent that the declining American corned beef trade in South Africa may be further diminished.

July 17, 1909.

TRADE GLEANINGS

M. B. Wilson has begun the construction of a cotton oil mill at Lockhart, Tex.

T. L. McKinley is installing a cottonseed oil mill and ginnery at Atmore, Ala.

The \$400,000 plant of the Carstens Packing Company at Tacoma, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

The Franklin Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Franklin, Va., will erect a warehouse 58 x 200 feet.

The Lockhart Oil Mill Company, Lockhart, Tex., will expend about \$6,000 for improvements to plant.

The J. T. McMillan Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has been granted a permit for an \$80,000 addition to its packing plant.

The Lorene Cottonseed Oil Company, Mooresville, N. C., will erect a warehouse 110 x 120 feet, two stories high.

The pork-packing plant of McHarty Brothers at Guelph, Canada, has been damaged by the explosion of a oxygen tank.

The Peavy Mill and Gin Company have commenced the erection of their cottonseed oil mill and ginnery at Atmore, Ala.

The J. H. Nations Meat and Supply Company, El Paso, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$100,000.

The contract has been let by the De Soto Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn., for the erection of a warehouse to cost \$15,000.

The Buffalo Reduction Company's large fertilizer and soapworks, located at Cheektowaga, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The Memphis Sanitary Reduction Company, Memphis, Tenn., will establish a plant for the manufacture of soap and fertilizer.

The Elba Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C., will increase its capital stock \$125,000 and establish a plant at Maxton, N. C.

The main building at the Edgewater Tannery and Wool Pullery plant at Lake Union, Wash., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$30,000.

The Max Hahn Packing Company, Dallas, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and will double the capacity of plant.

The Helen, O'Donnell & Company, Chicago, Ill., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to preserve vegetables, fruits and meats.

The meat and sausage casings works of Charles Simon at 618 Howard street, Buffalo, N. Y., has been damaged by fire. The loss is between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

S. Berner, B. McGuire and L. Brown have organized Berner & Company, Fort Scott, Kan., for the purpose of establishing a slaughtering plant at that place.

Hauser & Company, meat packers at New Carlisle, Ind., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by C. M. Hauser, J. C. Hauser, H. Moyer and C. L. Mix.

The Blackstone Guano Company, Blackstone, Va., will erect a \$15,000 factory 120 x 200 feet, and will install machinery to manufacture mixed fertilizers and ground bone.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company suffered a loss of several thousand dollars by the burning of one of the buildings at its extra plant located northeast of Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Clarinda Poultry, Butter and Egg Company, an Iowa corporation, has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois with \$250,000 capital stock by John Paten, 34 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

The Vernon Cottonseed Oil Company, Vernon, Tex., has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, and has purchased the Vernon cottonseed oil mill. J. O. Bomer, Brownsville, Tex., is president.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Grovania Fertilizer and Oil Company, Grovania, Ga., R. L. Baird was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of former President L. A. Shepherd.

The Lafayette Cash Market Company, Portland, Me., has been incorporated to deal in provisions and groceries with a capital stock of \$100,000. President, J. C. Ross; treasurer, F. E. Chase; clerk, G. H. Allan.

The Western Packing and Provision Company, Chicago, Ill., has leased for twenty years from May 1, 1905, from John A. Spoor, trustee of the Central manufacturing district, a tract 649½ x 660 feet at the northwest corner of 39th and Morgan streets.

The Harriman Leather Company of Harriman, Tenn., has made an assignment. S. P. Blair of Harriman, W. J. Griffith of Oliver Springs, and S. T. Jones of Sweetwater have been appointed trustees to wind up the business. The liabilities are \$115,000 and the assets \$65,000.

The Charleston Refinery Company, Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. This company has absorbed and succeeds the Charleston Cotton Oil and Refining Company, whose plant will be enlarged and improved. W. E. Huger is president.

The Globe Importing Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to export and import hides, wool, hair, feathers, etc. L. A. Gribeschock, 1226 Dawson street; E. Cohn, 230 West 97th street; H. Osterman, 3421 Broadway, are the incorporators.

The organization of the International Agricultural Corporation, which succeeds in some of its connections the Independent Fertilizer Company, a \$50,000,000 corporation organized several months ago to combine independent chemical fertilizer manufacturers, has been

practically completed with the election of Waldemar Schmidtmann as president, H. C. Sickler of Wilkes-Barre, vice-president; John W. Fry of Columbia, Tenn., secretary; R. M. Round of Buffalo, N. Y., treasurer, and T. C. Meadows of New York, formerly of Buffalo, general manager.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Huntsville, Ala., at its annual meeting last week declared a 12 per cent. dividend on the capital stock. This corporation has been in business for only three years, and this last dividend makes an annual 8 per cent. dividend. Walter Kelley was re-elected president and general manager. J. E. McCaleb was elected vice-president. Henry Bond, Jr., who has been secretary and treasurer, resigned, and his place was filled by electing Douglas Kelley.

CUDAHY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Cudahy Packing Company reports the statement of its financial condition as of April 26 last to the Illinois Secretary of State as follows:

	1909.	Increase.
Real estate and mach.	\$8,389,061	\$2,349,500
Merchandise	12,725,174	782,208
Cash and debts receivable	4,290,025	383,537
Miscel. investments...	460,581	*121,802
Car lines	1,043,713	*12,500

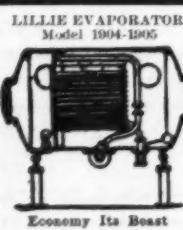
Total	\$26,908,554	\$3,380,892
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	\$12,000,000	.....
Accounts payable	10,656,797	\$847,875
Surplus	4,251,757	2,533,017

Total \$26,908,554 \$3,380,892

*Decrease.

KLEY ISSUES HANDSOME BOOK.

P. A. Kley, the Philadelphia packinghouse architect and engineer, who has recently completed the construction of the handsome new plant of John J. Felin & Co., Inc., at Philadelphia, as well as a number of other plants, has issued a book containing views of the new Felin plant made from photographs. The book is a handsome portfolio showing views of all parts of the Felin plant, which is one of the most complete and up to date in the country, and it also contains a portrait of Mr. Kley and views of his offices, draughting rooms, etc., at his Philadelphia headquarters. This book may be obtained upon application to P. A. Kley, 1535 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.



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Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

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THE AMERICAN PACKER

In his letter to The National Provisioner concerning the recent "spite" charges against Government meat inspectors and St. Louis packers, which letter appears on another page of this issue, the president of the American Meat Packers' Association, Gen. Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, calls attention to some things which it is worth while to emphasize, not only for the benefit of the trade but for the information of consumers. Some of them are things which we all know, but which most of us are too prone to forget when the good name of the meat trade is in question.

President Ryan calls attention to the readiness with which any and all of our daily newspapers take up and enlarge on any charge which may be made against our meat industry, either concerning its commercial or manufacturing methods. It makes no dif-

ference how irresponsible the parties making the charges. It is perhaps to be expected, as the president says, that a discharged or disgruntled employee or any individual with a grievance should seek to vent his spleen through the channels of newspaper sensationalism. But it is unfortunate—and not the least creditable to our newspaper publishers who claim to be "moulders of public opinion"—that the press is ever ready to be the instrument for the achievement of such petty personal revenges.

It is characteristic of the newspapers that they will give the greatest prominence to such charges, but that they can spare either very small space or none at all to their refutation. General Ryan ventures the prediction that these St. Louis scandals will be aired in nearly every British and Continental newspaper, but that not one in ten of them will publish any part of the evidence which disproved the charges.

Much the same thing might be said about our home newspapers, though it is gratifying to notice that an appreciable proportion of editors throughout the country have commented with severity upon the performances of these discharged St. Louis employees who have been trying to "get even" by maligning the trade and the Government inspection service. This is the first occasion upon which even a small part of our daily press has shown a readiness to be fair and just to the meat trade, and it is memorable for that reason.

But after all it is human nature that makes the meat trade the constant butt of attack. Going back of the spite of ex-employees, the lack of compunction of muck-raking writers and sensational publishers, and the wiles of political demagogues, we realize that at the bottom of it all is the repugnance with which the butchering trade has always been regarded. As General Ryan says, "It is a business which has always been on the defensive, and people will listen to any revolting stories about it and give them a certain amount of credence, no matter how absurd they may be." And the butcher's side of the question never gets a hearing; it is a waste of breath to try to talk back, as a rule. The trade long ago learned that about the only thing to do was to say as little as possible and go on about its business.

President Ryan very properly calls attention once more to the fact that we have the finest meat inspection in the world, as well as the finest packinghouses in the world. He reminds us that fifty million dollars has been spent in the last three years in bringing our packinghouses up to the very highest standard, and that to-day the trade is keener than ever among packers, slaughterers and dealers as to which shall have the finest plant

and the latest machinery, appliances and methods.

Foreigners who visit our plants are amazed at the neat and tidy manner in which a naturally sloppy and repugnant work is done. And it must not be forgotten that it is our big packers who are responsible for bringing to a high state of perfection what is conceded to be the most remarkable of modern manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

The fact that our Government meat inspection, the efficiency of which has been lately impugned, has been so thorough and drastic as to cost packers fifteen million dollars in condemnations since its inauguration, may not have impressed our critics. But General Ryan calls attention, as one instance only, to the influence that this inspection and condemnation may have had on the decreased output and consequent higher price of lard. We may expect the daily press to instantly credit any increase in prices of any meat product to the "rapacity" of the "beef trust," without giving so much as a moment's thought to any such conditions as have been mentioned.

Nevertheless, as President Ryan says, the packing industry is in better shape than ever in this country. It seems to thrive on abuse and injustice. Perhaps it is because the American packer goes about his business in a strictly legitimate fashion, conforming to every law and regulation imposed on him, getting the most out of his raw material that science makes possible, doing business on perhaps the narrowest margin of profit of any modern industry, but hustling every minute!

TALK OF PETROL BUTTER

A New York newspaper sprung a weird tale during the week of a discovery by the Standard Oil Company which would permit it to make butter as a by-product of its petroleum industry. It is not likely that the butter trust is to have the oil trust as a rival, however. With the usual facility of its class for misunderstanding such matters, and for publishing rumors without investigation or intelligent consideration, this newspaper reached very wonderful conclusions from a simple premise.

What it probably meant to say, had it known what it was talking about, was that the petroleum people would like very much to get a stearine by-product of their industry into food product channels. Efforts have been made before to use this petroleum stearine in place of the animal or vegetable fat, but health and food laws prevent the introduction of any such mineral element into edible products. If there is anything at all at the bottom of this ridiculous talk of petroleum butter, it is a renewed attempt to introduce mineral stearine into food channels.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

BONELESS HAM BUTTS.

An inquiry has been received as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us some suggestions as to utilizing boneless ham butts.

Boneless ham butts, for which there is quite a good demand, may be disposed of as follows: The butts are trimmed free of fat and bone. Coming from the cutting floor they will yield about 75 per cent. boneless ham, but 25 per cent. being trimmings.

After being trimmed the meat should be well rubbed with the following mixture per 100 pounds of meat and packed in tight receptacle for from 40 to 50 days to cure: Four pounds of salt, one pound of sugar, 2 ounces of saltpeter, 4½ ounces of red pepper, 1½ ounces of pimento, 1½ ounces of cinnamon and 1½ ounces of cardamom. After curing they should be stuffed in beef bungs with a boneless ham stuffer, adding per hundred pounds 2¼ ounces of red pepper and 1½ ounces, each of pimento, cinnamon and cardamom.

This material is practically a dry sausage and should be held in a dry room for 60 days at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahr. The dry cure for sausage meats to be held over is unquestionably the best method, providing the formula be correct, so that the whole—meats and pickle—may be used in the making of the sausage.

It is not always necessary or advisable to add spices during curing. Preferably add the spices when preparing for market. In the above instance, boneless ham butts, it is better to add spices at the time of putting into cure, enhancing the value of product at time of stuffing into beef guts.

SUGARS FOR PICKLING PURPOSES.

A curer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please tell me if granulated sugar is considered superior for sweet pickle purposes to brown sugars, molasses or any other sweetening agent. If so, why?

The question as to whether granulated sugar is superior to brown sugars, molasses or any other sweetening agent for sweet pickle purposes may be deeper than we anticipate when answered by a packinghouse chemist who has made a study of the mat-

ter. Speaking from a practical standpoint, aside from the chemist's view, we would say granulated sugar is superior for the reason that it contains no impurities and is much less liable to cause "ropy" pickle through fermentation. We would judge also that granulated sugar contains a much less percentage of water than does unclarified sugars, hence the greater concentration of the flavoring or sweetening properties.

Sugar is one of the few compounds containing no nitrogen, consequently it is less disposed to putrefaction than nitrogenous bodies, such as flesh, cheese, gelatine and other animal products. However, fermentation is induced in sugar by mere contact with water, and for this reason we maintain that the less impurities contained in sugar the less liable it is to putrefy.

FERTILIZER AND STOCK FOODS.

The following inquiry has been received:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please tell me on what basis packinghouse fertilizer materials are sold. Also inform me if preservatives are necessary in stock foods made from tankage.

All fertilizers, high and low grade tankage, dried blood, etc., run about the same in moisture, about ten per cent., and are sold as a general rule on that basis. As to analysis as regards other constituents, the manufacturers sell the material on a guaranteed basis and reduce or increase the percentage accordingly. For instance, hog and beef tankage, dried, will run about 8½ per cent. of ammonia ordinarily, which, when necessary, the packer raises to 10 per cent. by adding concentrated tankage. The tetrachloride of carbon process of degreasing fertilizing material or tankage has not yet gone beyond the experimental stage, as it has proved to be too expensive.

As a rule there is no preservative used in the various animal foods made from tankage. The material is handled rapidly and cleanly and kept in proper storage, and thus without the aid of preservatives is kept sweet and wholesome. In blood feeding-meal a little oil of fennel is sometimes used as an appetizer, as it were, animals being fond of the smell of it. That is about all that is ever used.

Rapidity in handling and cleanliness are important items in the manufacture of animal feed meals.

KILLING AND CUTTING HOGS.

A question from a beginner in the pork packing trade reads as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you give us some information concerning the various products obtained in hog slaughtering. What are the various cuts, offal, etc.?

The following about covers the cutting of dressed hogs for the domestic trade: American, or short cut, and skinned hams, New York, skinned, block and regular shoulders, Calas and picnics, loins, rib backs, family pork, bellies (rib and clear), Boston and boneless butts, cheeks, bean pork, plates, fat backs, short clear fat pork, spare ribs, ham trimmings, shoulder trimmings, belly trimmings, tenderloin and back fat trimmings, ham, shoulder, belly and back fat, front and hind feet, tails, neck and back bones, tenderloins, sausage shoulders and bruised hams. All of these should be weighed separately and figured at their respective values.

Added to the above, but manipulated prior to chilling the dressed headless carcass, are the following: Tongues, cheek and head meat, trimmed heads, gut fat, leaf lard, ham facings, gullet meat, gullets, livers, kidneys, giblets, hearts, weasands, snouts, ears, brains, glands, sweetbreads, guts and casings. The two latter items, however, are figured along with bladders, stomachs and weasands when saved, in the casing department.

In killing and cutting, all lean meats of any value whatever should be diverted to the proper channels, the sausage room or meat market; that is, all small meats which have no tank value at all, and only tend to discolor the lard and to some extent to affect its flavor when allowed to go into the lard tank.

THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

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HIDES AND SKINS

Daily Hide and Leather Market

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues decidedly firm all around. Packers claim that the slaughter will show a decrease this week on account of the water and traffic troubles in the Missouri River Valley. Native steers are strong, with last sales of July salting at 17½c. One of the packers cannot offer any native steers except after August salting and may be sold into September at some points. Another packer will not offer any natives for the present. All kinds of branded hides are strong. Heavy Texas steers are scarce and strong at 17½c. and there is only a small supply of light Texas offered at 16½c. and extreme Texas at 15½c. Butt brands and Colorados are both firm at 16½c. and some packers are not inclined to sell at this figure. Branded cows are quiet but steady at 15c. for June and July salting. Native cows are strong. Further sales of July light cows have been made at 16c. and 1,000 more brought this figure beside those sold earlier in the week. Heavy native cows are scarce and it is rumored that that one car of these has been sold at 16½c., but this is not confirmed. Packers who have any heavy cows to offer, however, are not willing to sell them under 16½c. Native and branded bulls are quiet and unchanged as there are quite large importations of foreign bull hides which keeps the Eastern tanners supplied.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market still shows a very strong tone and with extremely light receipts coming in dealers are trying to secure still higher rates. Chicago buffs continue quotable at 14%@14½c., as per last sales, but dealers are feeling firmer now and are declining bids of 14½c. for a short haired selection and also for lots where a small percentage of not strictly short haired stock is included, but bids of 14½c. would be accepted for strictly short haired buffs to be shipped after this month and perhaps not until early September. No sales of buffs have been reported as yet, however, at over 14½c. and most buyers' views are not over this figure. Heavy cows are even stronger than buffs as the supplies of these are lighter. One dealer is offering a car of heavy cows at 14½c. for delivery in 2 or 3 weeks

which will run all short haired and around 35 per cent. seconds, but some dealers are talking up to 15c. for strictly all short haired lots. Extremes are strong with last sales running 25 per cent long hair at 14½c. and dealers asking 15c. for any short haired lots. Heavy steers are firm and though dealers here only quote these at 15c. they still have orders to fill and it is doubted if any short haired lots could now be bought at under 15½c. Heavy bulls are firmly held at 13c. for late receipt lots. Some of the dealers here quote 12½c. for heavy bulls, but lots at that price include long haired stock. Branded hides are firm as last quoted and the dry hide market is strong owing to advances in foreign dry stock.

CALFSKINS.—The market is firm but no higher. One of the packers has sold his July and August skins ahead at 20c., which is the same price as was previously secured by other packers. Best Chicago city skins are held at 19½c. and a car of outside cities has been sold at the asking price of 19c. Countries range from 18@18½c., as to lots. Kips are unchanged at 14%@15c. for short haired lots, light calf \$1.20@1.30 and deacons \$1@1.10.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a somewhat firmer tone to the market with packer lambs quotable at \$1.10@120 and packer shearlings at 75@80c. and some late take-off lots held slightly higher than these figures. Country pelts are firm at 40@65c. for lambs and 35@60c. shearlings.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further sales of common varieties have been reported outside of some small lots of Ecuadors taken for export at 18c. in bond for coast varieties. Domestic buyers are not disposed to buy these hides. There are some negotiations underway in Puerto Cabellos, etc., that may develop into sales later.

WET SALTED HIDES.—River Plate Frigorificos are quoted on a range of 13½@13½c. and a report emanating from Boston of 4,000 of these selling at 14c. is generally discounted.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Another packer here is reported to have sold a block of spready native steers, taking a part of all he will make up to the end of the year, but the price secured is not confirmed. The packer claims to have secured better than 18½c. and it is intimated that 18%@18½c. was obtained. Another packer it is learned recently sold some July native steers at 17c. and about all of the packers are now well sold up to the end of this month on both natives and branded except one who is asking 17½c. for natives and 16½c. for branded.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—

Several lots of New York State and other nearby hides which are all June and July collections are being offered at 14c. flat, but have not as yet been sold. A car or so of State hides running further back in salting is offered at 13½c. flat and is also unsold. Last sales of Pennsylvania cows were at 14½c. selected. Heavy bulls are firm at 13c. with some extra choice lots held at 13½@13½c., selected, and ordinary country heavy steers are held at 15½c., selected. Calfskins are strong and some New York City collectors are refusing to sell except at advances. One car of country skins is being taken up that was sold recently at \$1.40, \$1.80 and \$2.05, and last sales of choice lots of countries and outside cities were at \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.15.

HORSE HIDES.—There is no doubt that the market is easier than heretofore, as the shoe leather tanners are out of the market for summer stock and the large Western glove leather tanners are hammering prices. Bids of \$2.75 for fronts are refused, however, and these are not offered under \$2.85@2.90 and some held higher, but it is doubted if \$3 could now be secured for any more regular selection of fronts. Butts continue entirely neglected at over \$1.40, but holders are "sitting" on them at that price. Sales of whole hides have been made down to \$4 of lots that were being held at \$4.25.

European Markets.

Advices from England are that the market is up there on native hides with prices about 1½c. stronger. The price reported on a large sale of Hungarian full trimmed calfskins made in Boston was probably exaggerated at 60c. and was probably nearer 57½c.

Boston.

Hides are firm, but the market is not active. Ohio buffs are not offered under 14½c. for late receipt short haired lots and some dealers want 15c., but it is hard to find tanners to pay these prices. Ohio short haired extremes are firm at 15@15½c. and some held at 15½c. Southerns are strong at 12½@13c. for low freight points.

STANDARD OIL BUTTER.

The Chicago Post, appreciating the rumor that the Standard Oil Company is to put a petroleum butter (?) on the market, paraphrases the old milkmaid effusion to run as follows:

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"I'm going to drill a well," she said.

"The pasture is chartered in oil-well claims, Each registered under true bovine names."

"Why do you do that, my pretty maid?"

"It's better than milking, sir," she said.

"A cow over valley and hill may roam

But a pipe line stays put when you drive it home."

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"Nobody asked you, sir," she said.

"But come if you like to the big oil tank

And see how our balance grows at the bank."

"We've Alderney flocks and Holstein taps

And Jersey (New Jersey) refinery snaps;

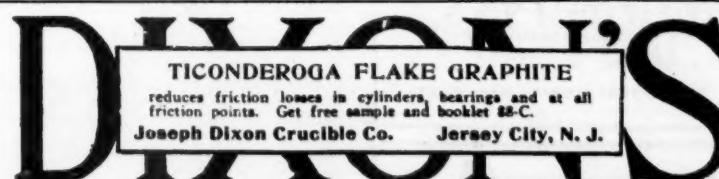
The cowsbills are tied to the derrick high

And we'll have a moo-machine by and bye,

"Our system is fine, and the butter good;
We make it as perfectly as we should
With a finger mark here and a finger mark there
And each pound has nice artificial hair."

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Columbus, O.—The West Lodi Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by B. Metzger, R. J. Hensmiger, A. A. Phillips and D. Auble.

Marquette, Mich.—The Twin City Supply Company has been incorporated and will take over the business of Martin Brothers at Houghton. The capital stock is \$30,000.

Dover, Del.—James H. Scott, W. F. Kohlbecker and J. R. O'Donnell, all of Wilmington, have incorporated the Delaware Ice Company with \$250,000 capital stock.

Blue Island, Ill.—The Blue Island Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by A. C. Boeser.

Lubbock, Tex.—The Lubbock Light, Ice and Power Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. D. Benson, N. B. Porter, C. A. Rush and B. O. McWhorter.

Louisville, Ky.—H. M. Brennan, C. J. O'Connor and John Meyer have incorporated the City Ice Company with \$100,000 capital stock.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Little Rock Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$8,000 by J. B. Stuart, H. C. Luttringer, E. M. May and others.

Lawrenceville, Va.—The Lawrenceville Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. President, R. B. Trumbull; secretary and treasurer, L. S. Purdy.

Cherryfield, Me.—The Addison Packing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to can and pack fish. President and treasurer, C. A. Stewart; clerk, F. H. Stewart.

Pontiac, Ill.—The Pontiac Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by C. C. & L. F. Strawn.

ICE NOTES.

Portland, Ore.—Work on the building for National Cold Storage and Ice Company has been started. It will be a three-story structure and cost \$150,000.

Huntsville, Ala.—Eastern capitalists are looking for a good location to establish a 100-ton ice plant.

Farmington, Conn.—The Farmington Creamery Company's plant here has been destroyed by fire.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Title to the plant of the Central Ice Company, at 743 to 749 South 11th street, which was sold at auction three weeks ago by order of the assignee, has been transferred by Stewart P. Wharton to Ida Goldman for \$6,000, subject to a mortgage of \$20,000.

Fairhope, Ala.—A. O. Berglin has purchased a 5-ton ice plant for use on his place here.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Franklinville Ice Company has awarded contract for the erection of its ice storage house at Sixth and Glenwood avenue.

Mount Pleasant, Ia.—The Mount Pleasant Hospital has let contract for the erection of an ice plant at that institution.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Artesian Ice Company has purchased property at the corner of Avenue B and Eighth street.

Decatur, Ind.—In all probability the plant of the Decatur Cereal Company, recently damaged by fire, will be used as an electric light and ice plant.

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Corcoran, Cal.—The Corcoran Creamery plant has been sold to the Tulare Co-operative Creamery Association, who will operate it.

West Orange, N. J.—The new plant of the Standard Plate Ice Company has commenced turning out its product. This plant has a capacity of 50 tons.

Kenosha, Wis.—The plant of the Jefferson Ice Company has been destroyed by fire.

Taft, Tex.—C. P. Taft has awarded contract for machinery for cold storage plant.

Sevierville, Tenn.—W. A. Bowers is interested in the establishment of an ice plant here.

Muskogee, Okla.—H. L. Nichols and others will establish an ice and cold storage plant to cost \$100,000.

Luray, Va.—The Luray Ice Company contemplates installing an ice cream plant and milk-skimming station.

Marlin, Tex.—The establishment of a creamery plant here is contemplated by L. D. Lacey.

Marshall, Tex.—A creamery plant is to be established here by Nessby & Ross.

East Liverpool, O.—An ice plant is to be erected here by a company composed of local capitalists.

Honeybrook, Pa.—A milk cooling plant, belonging to J. W. Scott of Philadelphia, together with a new refrigerating plant, were destroyed by fire on July 14.

THE VALUE OF GOOD MACHINERY.

Once upon a time, says the Doctor in "Cold Storage & Ice Trade Journal," there was a mechanic who, in the course of human events, lost his job, and as it was necessary for him to be doing something to keep that busy brain of his from bursting, he built a pump. When it was finished he fell down and worshiped it. In his estimation there never was not ever will be a pump like it. For embodied in it were all the excellencies of the mechanical art. The engineer nearly drove his wife to the insane asylum demonstrating to her the valuable assets born to the mechanical world from his fertile brain, and his many friends were also treated to many near-scientific lectures on the same subject.

After getting it to perfection, the next move on the programme was to introduce it to the public. So he dressed himself in his best (because he knew whatever his mission in life was, his personality and appearance had a great influence on his success or failure), and so hid himself over to the city. He put in the hardest day's work he ever did trying to prove to an unappreciating public that he had the acme of perfection in that pump, but it was no go! Those business men had troubles of their own and would not listen to more'n a minute before "ranning" him, pump and all. So he learned that anticipation is not realization, and never was. After two or three more unsuccessful trials at selling it, that wonderful specimen of mechanical art found its way to that haven of rest where so many objects of bright hopes go: the junk shop. And so ended the first chapter.

Now in this town where the amateur pump-

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maker lived there was a refrigerating plant whose business had increased greatly, so much so that they needed, among other things, a pump, and as their expenses had been heavy during the previous month for new machinery the chief engineer concluded he would give that old junk shop a call and see what Dame Fortune would do for him there. Now as the aforesaid relic of mechanical art came the nearest to what was wanted, it was hauled out and set up to the plant and placed in position to do its specified work. It had been well adjusted and packed by a careful engineer who meant that, if attention and good workmanship amounted to anything, that pump would fill the bill.

So in the course of time our prize pump was started on its life work, and when the directors saw it move they patted themselves on the back because they had gotten a new pump that had never been used at a cut-rate price. This ends the second chapter.

Oh, the many stunts that model pump did! And the engineers it started on the downward road to perdition! There was no way when buying it of telling that it was an only child and a posthumous one at that, but when some of its members gave out, and the ice-plant people wished to duplicate them, they had to go back to the junk shop among the bunch of miscellany there and get something to do the job.

Since this pump has been set up the engineers of our town have given to another story of our youthful days a terrible jar. Those many D. V. L. S. which were cast out of that man, legion, never entered that herd of swine! That pump got them all! It would run all day as if it intended to keep it up for life, and when the night engineer was very busy with something else, one of those D. V. L. S. would break loose and merry mischief would be to pay.

That pump would eat up more packing than any three other pumps on the premises, and as for slipping a stroke, it would be running steadily as clock-work, when all of a sudden, as if struck with an idea, it would stop short, never to go again until some special attention was paid to it. And as is usually the case with pumps, especially this kind, it was placed in an out-of-the-way position, and so being out of sight about half the time was out of mind until it began to cause trouble somewhere.

Now the lesson we are to learn from this experience is twofold, and I would like to inculcate it in everybody's brain-pan that anything bought at a junk shop, however cheap, is dear at half the price. When a man gets any machinery, he wants it to be at its best when the time comes for him to call on it for

Henry Vogt Machine Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

duty, and he also must be ready to give it his fullest attention and have duplicate parts handy, so that in any case of emergency he is also ready. No one can do this if he picks up an odd machine. And another thought, nothing goes to the scrap heap that is not some kind of a hoodoo, and it will be more than likely to cost more in the end than a new machine from a well-known dealer. The poor manufacturer generally has to suffer both in loss in his product and in extra expenses in trying to keep the old pump going.

When we look up our pumpology we find that one of the first mechanical arts to engage the attention of man must have been the pump, for without an ample supply of water little progress could have been made in civilization. And from the days of the first one down to date, nothing worse has been made by man or nature than a bad pump.

Whether they were invented by Danaus, who dug the wells at Argos 1485 B. C., or by Ctesibius of Alexandria, about 224 B. C., it is not possible to say. In either case the original pump came from the Egyptians, and that is the most likely part of the statement. Danaus is said to have carried many useful devices from the Nile to the Peloponnesus, and he may have tucked a pump under his arm on one of his trips. The water pump of Ctesibius of Alexandria was described by Hera, 150 B. C., and the invention may be much older than the time of this distinguished mechanician and physicist, who was also a barber. It certainly was almost as complicated an affair as its maker's occupations, only better assorted. It consisted of two single-acting pistons made of wood, working in as many cylinders, which raised water on the up

stroke and expelled it on the down stroke into a receiving chamber. Paplin's piston was also made of wood, and it was not until Cartwright's experiment that a metallic one was made. The true law of the equilibrium of fluids was discovered by Archimedes and rediscovered by Stevinus and Galiles.

All of which goes to show that a pump has an ancient and honorable lineage, and that it is as foolish to expect to find a good one in a junk shop as to look for a brook trout in the duck pond.

HOW TO KNOW PURE AMMONIA

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MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
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NEW YORK, 100 William St., Roessler & Haas, lacher Chemical Co.

NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OMAHA, Richardson Drug Co.
PITTSBURGH, Duquesne Freight Station.
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OLEO OIL IN GERMANY.

There is a large demand in the Nuremberg district of Germany for American oleo and stock oil, according to a report from Consul G. N. Ifft, of Nuremberg. He forwards to the Bureau of Manufacturers at Washington the names of the margarine factories using these, and adds that none of these firms, however, buys directly from the United States, but all deal with the large importers at Hamburg or Rotterdam. Even the Hamburg importers have goods intended for South Germany shipped to Rotterdam, as the waterway from Rotterdam up the Rhine as far as Mannheim and even farther up the Maine to Wurzburg, and from these points by rail, gives by far the cheapest transportation to such inland points as Nuremberg.

Rotterdam is in fact the chief market for this American product and quotations even in the German newspapers are mostly f. o. b. Rotterdam. The products of Swift & Company and Armour & Company find ready sale there.

One of the leading importers' agents there may be addressed in regard to the introduction of such products in this district, but his suggestion was that probably the best way to secure a footing in this market would be by making consignments to a Rotterdam importing house and then have them submit samples, with prices, etc., to the margarine manufacturers there.

THE SUMMER MEAT PROSPECT.

Grass cattle have been coming to market for some time, beginning in the Southwest, but not heretofore in sufficient numbers to have a great effect on prices. From this time forward they will be marketed more freely and a lower price level is to be expected for nearly all grades of beef cattle. The quality of the grassers marketed thus far has been rather inferior, probably because they came to grass thinner than usual. But pastures have been and are good nearly everywhere, and the later cattle should show up in satisfactory condition.

Most of the range beef will come late, which suggests that farmers can avoid its competition by marketing in the next few weeks provided the cattle are ready.

A broader beef trade is very much needed. If liberal cattle runs hit our markets without some improvement in the beef trade there will be some bad tumbles. The hog supply will certainly be light until the new

corn crop increases. But the grassy hog like the grassy steer will probably sell lower than present price levels because he yields less and is worth less money.

The sheep situation is peculiar. There are plenty of yearlings in the West and more sheep than in recent years in most sections; but the number that will come to market is the uncertain feature. Good prices for wool will no doubt encourage holding on to sheep in territory where it costs comparatively little to keep them. Owners will not market sheep at very low figures when wool prospects are so good. Nor will they sell them on a cheap mutton market when a great corn crop, with a big demand from feeders, is in prospect. Grass cattle and sheep markets are both dependent to a greater extent than usual on this feature, and on the extent of the long-deferred revival of business.

PLANNING FOR MODEL FOOD LAW.

The State Food Commissioners, at their annual meeting in Denver in August, will attempt to agree on a form of State food law which can be pressed for enactment in all the States, and which will be agreeable to both national and State officials. E. F. Ladd, food commissioner of North Dakota,

is chairman of the committee to draft the bill and he issues the following circular:

"There will be a meeting Monday, August 23, 1909, of the committee appointed by the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments to draft a model food bill. This meeting will be held at Denver, Colo., in connection with the meeting of the association, and manufacturers interested will be given an opportunity to appear before the committee and make any statement or suggestion with regard to the provisions of the proposed model food bill.

"We ask that all statements and arguments be submitted in typewritten form and, if possible, that the same be submitted to a member of the committee before the meeting at Denver, in order that the committee may have an opportunity to consider the suggestions. The time will be limited to five minutes for each speaker who appears before the committee."

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and, incidentally, get them into the habit of handing over their counters your particular brands of ham, bacon, lard, etc., by using the shop windows of the retailers for displaying attractive advertising matter of your own. Our improved Window Displays will tell the buyer to ask for your brands before she goes into the store.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. In tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hog by the cwt.

Steady Markets—Speculation Without Interest—Live Hog Movement Small—Live Hog Prices High.

The conditions prevailing in the provision market during the week have been of a character to offer little of interesting feature. The movement of the future market has been restricted, and the developments have not been conducive to activity of interest or to breadth of fluctuation.

The government report on the feeding crops issued last week has been studied with a very great deal of interest. The deductions from this are that the prospective supplies of feed stuffs will be heavy later in the season, but that the situation at present is not such as to warrant any immediate increase in the movement or offerings of hogs. This condition of affairs is reflected in the current small receipts of hogs. On Monday the arrivals were somewhat larger, but on Tuesday they were small again, and the reports from the country did not indicate any likelihood of material increase in the hog movement. The situation in this respect has not been changed any from the conditions which prevailed while hogs were 1c. cheaper, and there appears to be very little immediate prospect of change. Prices are so high, however, that any increase of more than a few days' duration would undoubtedly have a good deal of effect on the market.

The trade seems to consider the underlying feature of the market is the supply and the price of feeding stuffs. The indications from the government report were extremely encouraging. This report indicates

that the supply of feed stuffs this season will be very materially larger than last year. The report on corn showed an acreage 8,000,000 acres in excess of last year, and the condition was very high. Since the government report was made up there has been a good rain throughout the principal corn-producing States, excepting Oklahoma and Texas. There are complaints from those States of dry, hot weather, but very few hogs are raised in those sections. The effect on the cattle supply, however, in the far Southwest of serious damage to the corn crop in the two States would be an influence in the entire provision situation. Fully 10 per cent. of the acreage of the country is in Oklahoma and Texas, and the weather is very dry, particularly in Texas.

An analysis of the Government report indicates that the corn crop promised on July 1 an out-turn 500,000,000 bushels in excess of last year and since July there have been good rains in the principal producing sections. There is, therefore, no question of drought before the market and midsummer has been reached with very high promise maintained or improved.

The promise for the barley crop is for a record-breaking output and the promise for the oat crop is for an out-turn 250,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. The effect of this promise is shown in the lower prices for the new crop deliveries of both corn and oats, and with lower prices for feedstuffs there should be lower prices for livestock, which would immediately be reflected in the price of product. The winter deliveries of hog products show expectation of lower prices of hogs and feedstuffs, as they all

show material discounts under the current summer deliveries.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of any increase in the supply of product on hand. Although the receipts of hogs are small, the distribution of product keeps pace with the hog movement and there is very little apparent change in the supply.

There has been some increase in the recent exports of lard, and the deficit compared with last season has been slightly reduced. On the other hand the exports of meats have been decreasing somewhat and the falling off compared with last season is now the largest of the year. The total falling off in hog product exports represents the product of a great many hogs.

Packing operations since March 1 show a decrease of 710,000 hogs. The decrease in the packing and the lighter weight of hogs this season to a certain extent has been offset by the decrease in the exports of product, so that the domestic distribution has possibly been but little changed.

An interesting statement of the meat situation is made by Western authority showing that the total supply of meats in the country July 1 was only 11,000,000 pounds less than June 1, but was 43,000,000 pounds less than last year. This decrease is possibly not so heavy as was expected during the month of June in view of the small movement of hogs. On the other hand the very high prices for product tended to restrict the movement in consumption.

The market for mess is quoted at \$21.50@22; clear, \$21@23.50, and family, \$21@22.

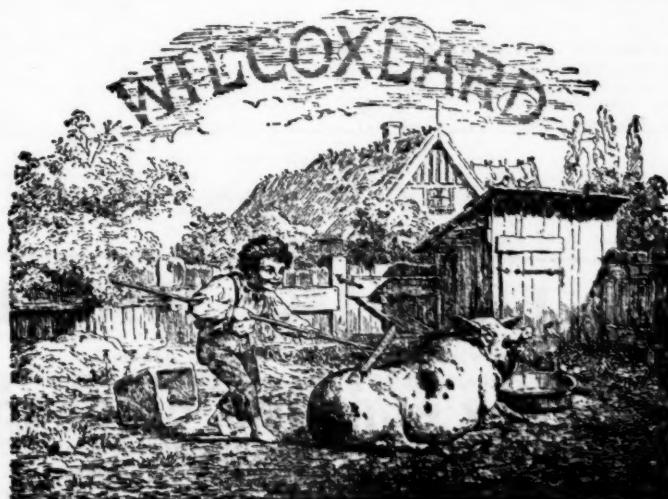
Trade is quiet in spot goods at steady prices. City steam lard, 11½c.; prime West-

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**PURE
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LARD**



July 17, 1909.

ern, \$12.20; and Middle West, \$11.95@12; Continent, \$12.30; South America, \$13; Brazil, kegs, \$14; compound, 7½@8c.

SEE PAGE 48 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—The market shows a steadier undertone. Mess quoted at \$11@11.50; packet, \$12.50@13; family, \$14@14.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 14, 1909, were as follows:

BACON.—Bristol, England, 15,782 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,608 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 148,606 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,174 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 70,272 lbs.; Hull, England, 149,173 lbs.; London, Eng., 90,755 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 991,797 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 45,100 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,318 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 33,182 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 17,500 lbs.

HAMS.—Barbados, W. I., 1,337 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 2,800 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 15,451 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 12,284 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,071 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,697 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 232,600 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,041 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 20,778 lbs.; Hull, England, 94,394 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,339 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 606,907 lbs.; London, England, 173,416 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 6,198 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,669 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 721 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,941 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 8,019 lbs.; Southampton, England, 34,649 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 6,753 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,420 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,784 lbs.

LARD.—Antofagasta, Chile, 6,400 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 8,810 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 2,500 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 8,844 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 11,730 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,500 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 44,000

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.		Oil Cake. Lbs.	Cottonseed Oil Gals.	Bacon and Cheese. Hams. Pcks.	Beef. Hams. Tallow. Pcks.	Pork. Pks.	Tcs. Lard. Pkgs.
Caronia, Liverpool		445	100	....	12	....	50 500
Celtic, Liverpool		1589	440	213	400	750	3067
Lucania, Liverpool		1294	100	40	200	107	1400
*Minnewaska, London	5	325	370	....	....	935	2806
Oceania, Southampton		120	....	....	....	....	585
*St. Paul, Southampton	100	334	....	....	....	82	....
*Columbia, Glasgow		691	....	100	....	200	....
Martello, Hull		933	424	....	100	....	220 5274
Kansas City, Bristol		30	....	....	....	....	950
Kaiser Aug. Victoria, Hamburg	100	....	10	40	....	75	1365
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		....	....	....	75	....	300
Ryndam, Rotterdam		....	....	....	....	....	2198
St. Andrew, Antwerp	2412	....	....	....	80	....	....
Bremen, Bremen		100	....	380	....	....	....
Oscar II, Baltic		....	....	....	120	....	215 50
Caroline, Havre	1600	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tenegra, Havre		50	....	....	....	....	....
Tenegra, Dunkirk		200	....	....	....	....	....
Duca di Genova, Mediterranean		2710	....	....	....	....	700
Argentina, Mediterranean		....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamburg, Mediterranean		....	....	....	....	95	155
Total	4012	3165	1478	4907	1300	780	600 3038 19051
Last week	4938	3657	869	3905	810	930	850 2516 29947
Same time in 1908	22028	1505	4105	8994	425	1526	575 5931 48077

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

Mr. FRED K. HIGBIE

has been elected President of the American Meat Packers Supply Co., with offices in the

ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO

He would be glad to hear from you whenever you are in the market for any of your requirements

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR VARIOUS NEEDS WHILE THE PRICES ARE AT THE BOTTOM

C. R., 28 bbls.; Port Barrios, C. A., 30 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 319 bbls., 26 tcs.; Trinidad, W. I., 463 bbls., 25 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Catania, Sicily, 10 bxs.; Colon, Panama, 90 pa.; Havre, France, 530 bxs.; Naples, Italy, 75 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 14, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 55 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 25 tcs.; Antofogasta, Chile, 15 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 70 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 100 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 66,714 lbs., 75 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 25 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 10 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 20 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 100 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 70 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 215 tcs., 50 bbls.; Gothenburg, Sweden, 10 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 11 bbls., 3,832 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 48,999 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 42,999 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 11,999 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 2,000 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 5,200 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 159,150 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,908 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 456,850 lbs.; Southampton, England, 1,240 lbs.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 4,024 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 79,626 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 10,784 lbs.; Viborg, 5,500 lbs.

(Concluded on page 33.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended July 10, 1909, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week July 10, 1909	Week July 11, 1909	From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 10, 1909
United Kingdom	651	402	27,012
Continent	128	157	11,396
So. & Cen. Am.	546	371	12,998
West Indies	1,620	505	46,529
Br. No. Am. Col.	150	221	14,209
Other countries	....	14	167
Total	3,065	1,670	112,311

MEATS, POUNDS.

	7,213,665	8,440,147	292,305,094
United Kingdom	7,213,665	8,440,147	292,305,094
Continent	308,700	508,561	24,457,630
So. & Cen. Am.	523,025	178,925	3,634,807
West Indies	260,250	183,725	7,014,186
Br. No. Am. Col.	....	....	121,685
Other countries	....	....	113,100
Total	7,833,865	9,671,358	327,646,512

LARD, POUNDS.

	4,488,230	5,730,471	210,554,651
United Kingdom	4,488,230	5,730,471	210,554,651
Continent	623,025	3,443,123	185,804,365
So. & Cen. Am.	105,800	443,150	10,290,610
West Indies	914,460	864,332	27,075,045
Br. No. Am. Col.	....	1,850	480,995
Other countries	60,600	1,100	1,065,350
Total	6,202,313	10,484,026	435,271,016

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork Bbls.	Meats, Pounds.	Lard, Pounds.
New York	1,337	3,563,475	3,212,750
Boston	390	1,569,225	762,180
Philadelphia	100	....	310,625
Baltimore	....	28,875	27,200
Mobile	....	9,600	154,500
New Orleans	1,265	50,500	918,300
Montreal	....	2,612,190	816,700
Total week	3,065	7,833,865	6,202,313
Previous week	2,471	7,307,178	11,065,720
Two weeks ago	3,657	6,890,807	13,092,845
Cor. week 1908	1,670	9,671,358	10,484,026

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to July 10, 1909	1907, to July 11, 1908	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	22,462,200	23,564,000	1,101,800
Meats, lbs.	327,646,512	404,766,995	77,120,483
Lard, lbs.	435,271,016	470,594,049	44,323,033

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool,	Glasgow,	Hamburg,
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	3/	3/	15@24c.
Oil cake	7/8	7/	15@21c.
Bacon	15/	15/	15@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	15@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	15@24c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	15@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	15@24c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	15@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The position of the tallow market has been a very quiet one the past week. In city tallow the market is very dull and there is an absence of demand which is possibly more noticeable in the lower qualities than in the good grades. There has been very little demand for city tallow recently, and owing to the hot weather the quality is a little inferior, but there was a sale on Thursday of 200 hogsheads at 5 9-16c. The demand for some of the better qualities, however, has been fair and prices on the good grades are reasonably well maintained.

The offerings, however, are not large and there seems to be but little evidence of any pressure on the market. This condition is possibly due to the moderate output. There seems to be enough doing in the way of regular consumption to take care of the offerings and hold the market reasonably steady.

The market is, of course, influenced to some extent by the recent heaviness in cottonseed oil and the apprehension that a further weakening in the prices of nearby oil would lead to some diversion of trade from tallow to oil. The demand from soap makers is still very limited. There is a moderate amount of business, but the reaction in tallow prices some time ago failed to stimulate the demand and conditions of the market are, therefore, about unchanged from those which prevailed a good portion of the month of June.

The export interest in tallow has not improved. A little business is reported from week to week, but it appears to be a case of special qualities or special port that wants a particular kind of tallow. The supply of tallow abroad seems to be reasonably ample and the conditions which have prevailed in the foreign markets have been almost a counterpart of those which have prevailed in the American. There has been only a small business in London with prices unchanged for several weeks in succession.

The Western situation is also a very quiet one. The demand at the interior is moderately good, but not active. There is a fair demand from the stearine pressers and the output of stearine and oleo oil is of fairly maintained proportions. There has, however, been no particular activity in the demand for either of these products, and while prices for them have been steady there has been no particular encouragement in the volume of business done. The movement of cattle continues fair at the West and cattle prices, if anything, have not shown as much strength as prices for hogs.

Quotations are: City, 5 9-16c.; spot, country, 5%@5%; special, 6%@6%; edible, 7%@8%.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of 5 9-16c.

SEE PAGE 48 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

STEARINE.—The local market in stearine has been very quiet. A few cars have sold on the basis of 13c., but the volume of demand has been very light, but there has been no evidence of pressure on the market. Some days ago there was quite a good business done in the interior, transactions amounting to nearly 1½ million pounds at 13c. One of the large consumers came into the market and was able to get enough stuff to supply his requirements for some time.

On the other hand the producers are not bringing any pressure on the market. They have fair contracts on hand and the surplus product does not seem to be creating any feeling of apprehension, particularly with the maintenance of steady prices for tallow. There has been some business in oleo oil, about 500 hogsheads selling in Rotterdam at 72c. The past few days, however, there has been a rather limited inquiry.

A factor against the stearine markets has been the recent decline in compound lard. The market for compound lard appears to be down about 3% per pound from the prices which prevailed at the high point of the recent upward movement and there is a good deal of complaint of dull trade and lack of interest in the market. Part of the decline, however, has been attributable to the weakness in nearby cottonseed oil. The distribution, however, is fairly steady.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was firmer on better cables showing strength abroad. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 7%@7¾c.; do., shipments, 7%c.; Cochin, spot, 7%@8c.; do., shipments, 7%c.

PALM OIL.—The market was quiet but firmer. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 5%@5¾c.; do., to arrive, 5½@5¾c.; Lagos spot, 5%@6c.; do., to arrive, 5½c. Palm kernels, spot, 7½@7½c.

CORN OIL.—The market continues dull and steady. Prices are quoted at \$4.90@4.95.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Offerings are light and prices are firmer. For 20 cold test, 92c.; 30 do., 82c.; 40 do., water white, 73c.; prime, 55c.; low grade off yellow, 50c.

LARD OIL.—The market is quiet and firm on the basis of 90@95c.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very quiet and a little easier. Rotterdam quotes 73 florins. New York quotes at 12½c. asked for choice, 8½c. for No. 2, and 8c. for No. 3.

LARD STEARINE.—The market was dull to steady on the basis of 13½c.

COTTONSTED STEARINE.—The market is nominal.

GREASE.—The market is quiet and only about steady. Good greases were firm.

Quotations in New York: Yellow, 4%@5¼c.; brown, 4½@4½c.; bone, 5½@5¾c.; house, 5½@5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 5½@6½c. nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is steadier with some improvement in the demand for yellow. Quotations: Yellow, 5%@5¾c., and white at 6½@6½c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 28.)

Africa, 78 bbls.; Sydney, Australia, 25 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 51 bbls., 15 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 150 tcs.; Beyrouth, 25 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 414 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 210 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 425 tcs.; Hull, England, 10 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 133 tcs.; London, England, 865 tcs.; Manchester, England, 200 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 57 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 50 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 200 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 105 tcs.; Stettin, Germany, 50 tcs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 100 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 5,300 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,587 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 15,000 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,635 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,640 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Beyrouth, 11,090 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 160,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 331,834 lbs.; London, England, 44,473 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 3,734 lbs.; St. Petersburg, Russia, 262,923 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Constantinople, Turkey, 50 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; London, England, 6 bbls.

TONGUE.—Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Amsterdam, Holland, 40 cs.; Bergen, Norway, 30 cs.; Bristol, England, 380 pgs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 67 cs.; Christiania, Norway, 75 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 50 pgs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 50 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,951 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 12 cs.; Havre, France, 135 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 82 cs.; Hull, England, 250 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 525 cs.; London, England, 1,083 cs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 250 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 125 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 90 cs.; Sydney, Australia, 528 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 246 cs.; Southampton, England, 325 cs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 200 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 57 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 43 cs.

EXPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Following exports of oleo oil are reported from Baltimore, Md., for the week ending July 13, 1909: Rotterdam, 1,985 tcs.; Copenhagen, 95 tcs.; Bremen, 290 tcs.; Hamburg, 35 tcs.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

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New York

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
 Atlanta, Ga., July 15.—Prime crude oil dull at \$4½c. for September, 33c. for October. Prime meal, new crop, in fair demand at \$23 for October, November and December. Hulls nominal.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
 Memphis, Tenn., July 15.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude, 35½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal nominally \$28.75@29. Hulls nominally \$7.50, loose.

CABLE MARKETS

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
 Liverpool, July 15.—Market is firm, but very little doing. Quota prime summer yellow, 27½s.; off summer yellow, 26½s.; prime summer white and choice butter oil, 29s.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
 Hamburg, July 15.—Market is steady with sales of off summer yellow 53¾ marks; prime summer yellow, 54¾ marks. Choice butter oil and prime summer white, 59 marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
 Marseilles, July 15.—Market is barely steady. Sales prime summer yellow, 69 francs; prime winter yellow, 73 francs.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
 Antwerp, July 15.—Market is very firm. Sales of off summer yellow at 68 francs.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
 Rotterdam, July 15.—Market unchanged. Demand poor. Sales of choice butter oil, 35 florins; prime summer white, 34½ florins; prime summer yellow, 33 florins; off summer yellow, 32 florins.

NORWAY REDUCES COTTON OIL DUTY.

According to advices received at Washington this week the government of Norway, through a law enacted in parliament, has reduced the duty on cotton oil from six öre to four öre per kilogram. An öre is equal approximately to one-quarter of an American cent. This tariff reduction is important to the American trade in view of the great possibilities of the Norwegian market for our cottonseed oil for sardine canning as well as other food purposes.

DEATH OF MRS. CHRIS. BAUMGARTEN.

The news has been received of the death of Mrs. Chris. Baumgarten, Sr., wife of the proprietor of the Schulenberg Oil Mill, Schulenberg, Tex. Mr. Baumgarten and his son are prominent in oil milling in the Southwest and the family was well-known throughout the trade. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgarten were about to celebrate their golden wedding when Mrs. Baumgarten was stricken with the illness from which she did not recover.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

INCORPORATED.



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COTTON OIL MEN IN OLEO FIGHT.

That the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association is pursuing an active policy under its present officials in the movement for a reduction of the Federal tax on oleomargarine is indicated by a circular letter sent out last week by Secretary Robert Gibson urging all members to use their influence with their Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of this measure when it comes up at the regular session of Congress next winter. In his letter Secretary Gibson says:

Dallas, Texas, July 9, 1909.

To Our Members:

I am directed by our president, Mr. A. D. Allen, to call your attention to the effort now being made to reduce the Internal Revenue tax on the manufacture of oleomargarine, from ten cents per pound, to two cents per pound, as per the recent recommendation of Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury to the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, and to urge upon every member of our association the necessity for united effort on their part with their Senators and Representatives in Congress, both by letter and telegram, that they may be fully advised when the bill is introduced.

President Allen is taking a lively interest in the reduction of the manufacturers' tax on oleomargarine, as well as the tariff duties on our products for export, and hopes by a united effort on our part, aided by others interested, to be prepared, when these matters are considered, to have our interest so thoroughly presented that we may successfully bring about the reduction we have so long desired and endeavored to accomplish.

We are arranging for an able representative in Washington to look out for our interests, who with the assistance of committees of our mill men when called upon will, we trust, enable us to combat unjust legislation as well as discriminating tariffs, which can only be effected by a united effort on the part of every one interested in the cotton seed crushing industry.

Will you do your part by using your influence with your representatives in Congress, that they may be prepared to act in your interest?

Very truly yours,
 ROBERT GIBSON,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

OIL MEN FIGHT LINTER PLAN.

The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association had a delegation present at the hearing this week before the Texas Railroad Commission on the question of the concentration of linters, which the mill men will bitterly oppose. In a letter to the members this week Vice-President Blain of the Texas association says:

"This question has had the careful consideration of a number of interior mill men and their unanimous opinion is that the change as proposed would be greatly to their injury. We do not know from whom the application arises, but it is evidently directly in the interests of the interior linter buyers and interior compressors as opposed to the oil mills, and its effect would be to limit the channels for the disposal of our linter product, build up a middleman between us and the ultimate buyer, hamper us in the free handling of our own goods, and further cheapen a product already burdened with many difficulties and in consequence of their being sold for much less than their intrinsic value."

IF	YOU	WANT	TO	KNOW
you would know the value of your By Products	should get the advantages to be derived from the use of our labora- tory. We	to test your Tallow, Blood, Tallow, Greases, Glue-Stock, etc., etc.,	enable you to get the best results. We want you also to	that we are just brokers. Est. 1886. STERNE & SON CO., Postal Tel. Bidg., Chicago.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

More Liquidation—Near Deliveries Lower—Distant Deliveries Higher—Some Increase in Export Demand—New Cotton Crop Conditions a Factor in the Late Deliveries.

The volume of trade in the cottonseed oil market during the past week has been small. The developments have shown further pressure on the near positions and there has been a good deal of liquidation. From the high price of the season, the September delivery shows a decline of about 50 points, and the October delivery is down about 35 to 40 points.

There has been further pressure on the old crop months the past few days and prices declined. There was more evidence of liquidation. There was, however, an increase in the demand for exports, but even this did not offset the increased selling of speculative holdings.

On the other hand while the old crop months have been weak, there has been a material change in the position of the new crop months. When the market was showing a good deal of strength during June and there was considerable speculative buying of the old crop months, the new crop positions were about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound discount in some cases on the old. Within the past ten days the new crop positions have steadily crept up, so that there is very little discount. This change of position has been brought about by a decline in the near positions and an advance in the distant.

This advance in the distant months has been due very largely to the reports regard-

ing the cotton crop. The market has reflected the advices of a serious character from Texas and has also felt the influence of the sensational market in cotton. Within less than a month the cotton market has advanced about 2c. a pound and the near positions of cottonseed oil are $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound lower, while the net gain in the distant deliveries is about $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

With the change in character of the news regarding the cotton crop there has been a marked falling off in the offerings of new crude oil. This condition has been another factor of importance in the oil situation and has restricted the selling of the new crop deliveries.

The cotton crop situation is a very curious one this year. During the early part of the season the cotton market was seriously influenced by the claims of very dry conditions in Texas and excessive moisture in the central and eastern belt. Then came good rains in Texas, but the weather continued bad in the centre and East. Recently the weather has been good in the centre and East, but there have been excessive temperatures in Texas, with many points reporting from 100 to 108 and there has been lack of precipitation over a wide area.

There have been a number of private reports on the crop, some of them taking a sensational view of the situation, while others have claimed that the conditions are better than they were on June 26, when the last Government report was made up.

The advices indicate that the very high prices prevailing for cotton is resulting in strenuous efforts being made throughout the

entire South to get the cotton crop cultivated in good shape, and if possible by hard work to make up for the unfavorable climatic conditions. There is still a good deal of time for the making or marring of the crop and there is possibility of a good deal better cotton crop is now being talked of as the speculative factor in the future cotton market.

The demand for oil for export has been somewhat better and a fair business has been consummated recently, owing to the lower prices which have prevailed in the nearer positions. The demand, however, has not been sufficiently large to be an important factor as a price maker, although it has tended to check the selling of the near deliveries.

There has been some disappointment at the domestic demand for oil. The compound lard market is rather flat. There is a good deal of complaint of dull demand and compound lard prices are off about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound from the high quotations of the season. There has been a great deal of competition in the compound lard market this season and it is claimed that business is being done at very close margins.

There has been very little change in the prices for competing oils or fats. Lard has been held with a great deal of steadiness at the West. Other oils show very little change. Tallow and greases have been quiet with the market of a midsummer dullness all through the list.

The situation in the market would undoubtedly be materially affected by the development of general rains in Texas and the

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WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

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APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

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weather conditions which might result in such development are studied from day to day with a great deal of attention. There was quite good rains in parts of Texas, Western and Northwestern, but the rains did not extend into the cotton producing sections to the extent desired.

Closing, July 10.—Spot, \$5.63@5.75; July, \$5.62@5.70; August, \$5.70@5.78; September, \$5.85@5.87; October, \$5.92@5.93; November, \$5.75@5.76; December, \$5.68@5.70; January, \$5.69@5.71; March, \$5.79@5.81; good off, \$5.50@5.65; off, \$5.50@5.65; winter, \$5.80@6.30; summer white, \$5.80@6.30. Sales: September, 400 at \$5.85; October, 200 at \$5.93; November, 100 at \$5.75. Total sales, 700. Market closed dull, unchanged to 2 decline. Prime crude, \$4.67.

Closing, July 12.—Spot, \$5.50@5.65; July, \$5.56@5.62; August, \$5.67@5.73; September, \$5.78@5.80; October, \$5.85@5.87; November, \$5.74@5.76; December, \$5.69@5.70; January, \$5.69@5.73; March, \$5.78@5.80; good off, \$5.50@5.65; off, \$5.50@5.65; winter, \$5.80@6.30; summer white, \$5.80@6.30. Sales: July, 200 at \$5.62; September, 1,500 at \$5.79@5.82; October, 700 at \$5.87@5.89; November, 300 at \$5.75; December, 300 at \$5.70@5.71; January, 800 at \$5.69; March, 100 at \$5.78. Total sales, 3,900. Market closed 7c. decline to 1c. advance. Prime crude, \$4.67.

Closing, July 13.—Spot, \$5.58@5.59; July, \$5.59@5.64; August, \$5.68@5.75; September, \$5.78@5.79; October, \$5.85@5.86; November, \$5.73@5.75; December, \$5.70@5.71; January, \$5.73@5.74; March, \$5.79@5.84; good off, \$5.30@5.70; off, \$5.35@5.64; winter, \$5.75@6.18; summer white, \$5.70@6.20. Sales: July, 100 at \$5.60; August, 300 at \$5.67; September, 2,200 at \$5.75@5.77; October, 300 at \$5.83@5.86; November, 100 at \$5.72; December, 400 at \$5.70@5.71; January, 500 at \$5.70@5.74. Total sales, 3,900. Market closed 1c. decline to 4c. advance. Prime crude, \$4.67.

Closing, July 14.—Spot, \$5.52@5.62; July, \$5.54@5.62; August, \$5.56@5.63; September, \$5.67@5.69; October, \$5.77@5.79; November, \$5.68@5.72; December, \$5.63@5.67; January, \$5.65@5.67; March, \$5.75@5.78; good off, \$5.20@5.65; off, \$5.20@5.60; winter, \$5.50@6.10; summer white, \$5.60@5.95. Sales: July, 200 at \$5.55@5.56; September, 2,800 at \$5.68@5.75; October, 600 at \$5.76@5.85; November, 300 at \$5.72; December, 200 at \$5.66; January, 400 at \$5.66; March, 100 at \$5.77. Total sales, 4,600. Market closed 4c. to 12c. decline. Prime crude, \$4.67.

Closing, July 15.—Spot, \$5.55@5.65; July, \$5.55@5.64; August, \$5.60@5.67; September, \$5.71@5.73; October, \$5.81@5.84; November, \$5.70@5.73; December, \$5.66@5.71; January, \$5.71@5.74; March, \$5.84@5.86; good off, \$5.20@5.65; off, \$5.20@5.60; winter, \$5.60@6.20; summer white, \$5.60@6.10. Sales: August, 500 at \$5.58@5.59; September, 2,300

at \$5.67@5.74; October, 1,000 at \$5.79@5.88; November, 900 at \$5.70@5.73; January, 700 at \$5.72@5.74; March, 500 at \$5.80@5.86. Total sales, 5,900. Market closed steady, 1c. to 9c. advance.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to July 14, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907-8 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1908. Bbls.	Same Period 1907-8. Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	125	180
Acajutla, Salvador	—	75	21
Acapulco, Mexico	—	16	—
Adelaide, Australia	—	4	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	2,857	9,180
Algiers, Algeria	—	6,491	7,229
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	442	131
Anapola, Honduras	—	32	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy	534	5,089	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	51	104
Autofagasta, Chile	—	—	143
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,715	5,713
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	16	14
Auckland, New Zealand	—	138	437
Azua, West Indies	—	102	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	2,098
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,186	1,184
Barcelona, Spain	—	47	—
Barl, Italy	—	225	—
Beira, E. Africa	—	33	—
Beirut, Syria	100	514	163
Belfast, Ireland	23	120	125
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway	—	660	765
Bisceglie, Italy	—	75	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guiana	—	5	5
Bone, Algeria	—	—	1,050
Bordeaux, France	—	2,681	4,850
Braila, Romania	—	1,055	75
Bremen, Germany	100	505	1,024
Bremervhaven, Germany	—	—	50
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	60	—
Brisbane, Australia	—	10	—
Bristol, England	—	75	135
Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep.	121	10,891	9,484
Bukarest, Romania	—	125	80
Calbarien, Cuba	—	20	11

Cairo, Egypt	—	437	—
Callao, Peru	—	23	\$4
Calcutta, India	—	236	4
Camp-che, Mexico	—	—	34
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,707	1,969
Cardenas, Cuba	—	6	11
Cardiff, Wales	—	33	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	26	—
Cavalla, Turkey	—	25	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	539	610
Celba, Honduras	—	—	113
Christiania, Norway	—	1,602	2,835
Christiansand, Norway	—	105	173
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	480	101
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	130	227
Colon, Panama	72	1,280	1,096
Conakry, Africa	—	—	5
Constantinople, Turkey	440	32,405	7,384
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,734	951
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	60	121
Cork, Ireland	—	—	260
Cristobal, Panama	—	6	123
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	43	33
Dakar, W. Africa	—	—	29
Danzig, Germany	130	590	1,375
Delagatz, Turkey	25	1,873	75
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	322	175
Demerara, British Guiana	56	2,392	1,940
Drontheim, Norway	—	275	125
Dublin, Ireland	150	3,301	1,475
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	100
Dunkirk, France	200	590	2,185
East London, Cape Colony	—	184	—
Fiume, Austria	—	225	50
Fort de France, West Indies	—	—	321
Fredericksbad, Norway	—	—	55
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	23
Galatz, Roumania	—	6,481	3,061
Genoa, Italy	—	48,743	12,517
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	10	252
Gibara, Cuba	—	7	20
Gibraltar, Spain	—	410	250
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,460	12,693
Gothenburg, Sweden	100	800	599
Grenada, West Indies	—	11	72
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	2,248	3,950
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	127	28
Hallifax, Nova Scotia	—	24	—
Hamburg, Germany	125	11,177	9,659
Hango, Russia	—	20	—
Havana, Cuba	54	1,901	908
Havre, France	175	11,887	20,049
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	40
Hull, England	50	510	200
Inagua, West Indies	—	7	18
Jamaica, West Indies	—	—	78
Kalmar, Sweden	—	—	55
Kavala, Turkey	—	200	—
Kingston, West Indies	105	3,021	6,537
Kobe, Japan	—	25	—
Konigsberg, Germany	—	50	100

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Kustendji, Roumania	—	6,309	935	Trinidad, Island of	19	429	559
Lagos, Portugal	—	—	10	Tunis, Algeria	—	2,105	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	217	443	Valetta, Maltese Island	—	430	641
La Libertad, Salvador	—	5	—	Valparaiso, Chile	252	4,145	723
La Union, Salvador	—	—	11	Venice, Italy	1,840	69,437	13,656
Leghorn, Italy	—	17,796	1,758	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	671	403
Leith, Scotland	—	—	125	Victoria, Brazil	—	—	10
Liverpool, England	100	6,429	6,793	Wellington, New Zealand	—	183	53
Loanda, W. Africa	—	—	64	Yokohama, Japan	—	18	103
London, England	170	8,375	10,258	Total	5,650	438,100	410,638
Macoris, San Domingo	—	405	990	From New Orleans	—	—	—
Madras, India	—	—	4	Total	5,650	438,100	410,638
Malmo, Sweden	—	155	360	From New York	5,650	438,100	410,638
Malta, Island of	50	3,449	3,483	From New Orleans	2,375	246,760	219,476
Manchester, England	—	1,595	1,738	From Galveston	—	44,199	30,383
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	68	29	From Baltimore	—	3,754	7,110
Marcavello, Venezuela	—	304	28	From Philadelphia	—	1,177	1,081
Maranhao, Brazil	—	—	24	From Savannah	—	57,538	58,403
Marseille, France	—	40,250	140,684	From Newport News	—	10,950	262
Martinique, West Indies	—	4,363	2,280	From Norfolk	70	7,795	—
Massawa, Eritrea	—	56	188	From all other ports	—	118,822	89,841
Matanzas, West Indies	11	113	5	Total	8,095	929,095	817,194
Mauritius, Island of	—	24	—	Recapitulation	—	—	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	268	556	From New York	5,650	438,100	410,638
Messina, Sicily	100	205	47	From New Orleans	2,375	246,760	219,476
Mollendo, Peru	—	—	8	From Galveston	—	44,199	30,383
Monrovia, Liberia	—	14	—	From Baltimore	—	3,754	7,110
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	6	From Philadelphia	—	1,177	1,081
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	206	—	—	From Savannah	—	57,538	58,403
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	6,079	4,328	From Newport News	—	10,950	262
Nantes, France	—	—	100	From Norfolk	70	7,795	—
Naples, Italy	8,749	660	—	From all other ports	—	118,822	89,841
Newcastle, England	—	25	250	Total	8,095	929,095	817,194
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	81	25	COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION	—	—	—
Oran, Algeria	1,201	2,763	—	(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)	—	—	—
Palermo, Sicily	—	975	—	New York, July 15.—A tremendous liquidation of September oil has been a feature of the past week. Large quantities of nearby oil have been sold by weak speculators, mostly to exporters, but also to a great extent to refiners who bought back delivery contracts, just as fast as they sold their real oil to be shipped to Europe or to be delivered to consumers. On the liquidation, however, low levels were reached with September selling at 5.67 and October at 5.78. A reaction to-day caused an advance in September and October of 5 to 8 points above the low level, whereas December and January were carried up considerably more and closed ten points over last week's level. Both the domestic and the export orders are good and the future course of the market simply depends on how much oil speculators are willing to throw overboard at a loss.	—	—	—
Panama, Panama	—	56	105	From New Orleans	—	—	—
Pandemic, Asia	—	118	—	From Galveston	—	—	—
Para, Brazil	—	64	83	From Baltimore	—	—	—
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	40	From Philadelphia	—	—	—
Paranagua, Brazil	—	38	—	From Savannah	—	—	—
Patras, Greece	—	200	—	From Norfolk	—	—	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	953	—	From all other ports	—	—	—
Philliperville, Algeria	—	150	265	Total	8,095	929,095	817,194
Piraeus, Greece	—	134	20	COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION	—	—	—
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies	—	249	—	(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)	—	—	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	116	93	New York, July 15.—A tremendous liquidation of September oil has been a feature of the past week. Large quantities of nearby oil have been sold by weak speculators, mostly to exporters, but also to a great extent to refiners who bought back delivery contracts, just as fast as they sold their real oil to be shipped to Europe or to be delivered to consumers. On the liquidation, however, low levels were reached with September selling at 5.67 and October at 5.78. A reaction to-day caused an advance in September and October of 5 to 8 points above the low level, whereas December and January were carried up considerably more and closed ten points over last week's level. Both the domestic and the export orders are good and the future course of the market simply depends on how much oil speculators are willing to throw overboard at a loss.	—	—	—
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	153	67	From New Orleans	—	—	—
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	87	4	From Galveston	—	—	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	7	147	41	From Baltimore	—	—	—
Port de Paix, Haiti	—	—	6	From Philadelphia	—	—	—
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	—	55	From Savannah	—	—	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	6	364	281	From Norfolk	—	—	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	66	863	From all other ports	—	—	—
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	20	10	Total	8,095	929,095	817,194
Port Said, Egypt	—	759	132	COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION	—	—	—
Preveza, Turkey	—	25	—	(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)	—	—	—
Progresso, Mexico	—	128	313	New York, July 15.—A tremendous liquidation of September oil has been a feature of the past week. Large quantities of nearby oil have been sold by weak speculators, mostly to exporters, but also to a great extent to refiners who bought back delivery contracts, just as fast as they sold their real oil to be shipped to Europe or to be delivered to consumers. On the liquidation, however, low levels were reached with September selling at 5.67 and October at 5.78. A reaction to-day caused an advance in September and October of 5 to 8 points above the low level, whereas December and January were carried up considerably more and closed ten points over last week's level. Both the domestic and the export orders are good and the future course of the market simply depends on how much oil speculators are willing to throw overboard at a loss.	—	—	—
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	1,274	2,106	From New Orleans	—	—	—
Ravenna, Italy	200	5,400	1,997	From Galveston	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	76	From Baltimore	—	—	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	62	5,606	7,076	From Philadelphia	—	—	—
Rosario, Argentine Rep.	—	266	382	From Savannah	—	—	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	32,078	38,457	From Norfolk	—	—	—
St. Croix, West Indies	—	4	9	From all other ports	—	—	—
St. Johns, N. F.	—	82	125	Total	8,095	929,095	817,194
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	277	169	COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION	—	—	—
St. Lucia, West Indies	—	128	194	(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)	—	—	—
St. Martin, West Indies	—	195	191	New York, July 15.—A tremendous liquidation of September oil has been a feature of the past week. Large quantities of nearby oil have been sold by weak speculators, mostly to exporters, but also to a great extent to refiners who bought back delivery contracts, just as fast as they sold their real oil to be shipped to Europe or to be delivered to consumers. On the liquidation, however, low levels were reached with September selling at 5.67 and October at 5.78. A reaction to-day caused an advance in September and October of 5 to 8 points above the low level, whereas December and January were carried up considerably more and closed ten points over last week's level. Both the domestic and the export orders are good and the future course of the market simply depends on how much oil speculators are willing to throw overboard at a loss.	—	—	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	32	12	From New Orleans	—	—	—
Salonica, Turkey	100	5,572	1,003	From Galveston	—	—	—
Samana, San Dom.	—	156	10	From Baltimore	—	—	—
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	165	485	From Philadelphia	—	—	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	740	2,031	From Savannah	—	—	—
San Jose, C. R.	—	17	3	From Norfolk	—	—	—
Santiago, Cuba	9	338	221	From all other ports	—	—	—
Santos, Brazil	—	100	1,580	Total	8,095	929,095	817,194
Savanna, Colombia	—	4	4	COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION	—	—	—
Sekondi, W. Africa	—	—	20	(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)	—	—	—
Sfax, Tunisia	—	47	—	New York, July 15.—A tremendous liquidation of September oil has been a feature of the past week. Large quantities of nearby oil have been sold by weak speculators, mostly to exporters, but also to a great extent to refiners who bought back delivery contracts, just as fast as they sold their real oil to be shipped to Europe or to be delivered to consumers. On the liquidation, however, low levels were reached with September selling at 5.67 and October at 5.78. A reaction to-day caused an advance in September and October of 5 to 8 points above the low level, whereas December and January were carried up considerably more and closed ten points over last week's level. Both the domestic and the export orders are good and the future course of the market simply depends on how much oil speculators are willing to throw overboard at a loss.	—	—	—
Shanghai, China	—	10	—	From New Orleans	—	—	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	1,438	313	From Galveston	—	—	—
Sousa, Tunisia	—	450	—	From Baltimore	—	—	—
Southampton, England	—	1,249	1,660	From Philadelphia	—	—	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	440	From Savannah	—	—	—
Stettin, Germany	50	2,775	2,724	From Norfolk	—	—	—
Stockholm, Sweden	100	250	299	From all other ports	—	—	—
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	13	10	Total	8,095	929,095	817,194
Sydney, Australia	12	55	154	COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION	—	—	—
Syracuse, Sicily	—	200	—	(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)	—	—	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	146	—	New York, July 15.—A tremendous liquidation of September oil has been a feature of the past week. Large quantities of nearby oil have been sold by weak speculators, mostly to exporters, but also to a great extent to refiners who bought back delivery contracts, just as fast as they sold their real oil to be shipped to Europe or to be delivered to consumers. On the liquidation, however, low levels were reached with September selling at 5.67 and October at 5.78. A reaction to-day caused an advance in September and October of 5 to 8 points above the low level, whereas December and January were carried up considerably more and closed ten points over last week's level. Both the domestic and the export orders are good and the future course of the market simply depends on how much oil speculators are willing to throw overboard at a loss.	—	—	—
Tonbridge, Norway	—	—	225	From New Orleans	—	—	—
Trebizond, Armenia	—	—	357	From Galveston	—	—	—
Trieste, Austria	—	10,881	6,843	From Baltimore	—	—	—

**SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL ~ MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Chicago Section

If Taft is not bigger than the Republican machine he should take anti-fat in large doses.

J. Pierp is the latest American millionaire to get chummy with King Edward. What's the answer?

Get that stuffed club ready for the "Is it hot enough for you?" dub. He is worse than the spring poet.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 10, averaged 8.39 cents per pound.

Seems kind of sad that Evelyn Thaw wouldn't run to something better'n snakes after—well, after all she has gone through.

The average weight of hogs for the past week was 225 lbs., against 221 lbs. the previous week and 222 lbs. the same time a year ago.

Now comes J. Ham Lewis back from China advocating an alliance between the United States and the Chinese Empire. What bug bit him?

They are gradually coming down to seven cents. Lots of time until August 1 to "get there." Nothing to it! Come along, nice little seven-cent hog.

New York's Evelyn Thaw case hasn't got Chicago's Gingles-Barrette case beat so badly. And again, Chicago leads on bomb-throwing and general all-round devilment.

The police claim to have under arrest "de guy what trowed de last bomb," but refuse to tell his name, that being nobody's dog-goned business but theirs, they claim.

Forest Park residents, tired of "fake" butter, have sent a petition to the village board asking that the sale of butterine and oleomargarine be encouraged in the village.

The antics of the provision market from day to day have got a whole lot of the talent guessing hard. There may be those that know, but they are few and silent.

D. I. DAVIS & CO.
Successors
WILDER & DAVIS,
PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Thomore Mfg. Co.
226 E. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Frocks, Luggers and Uniforms
FOR PACKERS and BUTCHERS
W. B. THOMAS, President.

Chas. A. Murphy, the well-known provision dealer and broker in packinghouse pharmaceutical material, is away on a pleasure and business trip, and will be gone a couple of weeks.

The proposed importation of cattle from Spanish Honduras to New Orleans on a large scale is causing considerable interest in livestock and packing circles. Interesting to the beef eater, too.

The speculator with the ingrown "bull" opinion of the provision market is in line for an awful jar to his system and incidentally for a healthy reduction of his pump, cow or horse choker wad.

"Billy" Loefler left a cool million bones behind when he departed for parts unknown, and he was not in Chicago a hundred years, either. There are worse places than Chi to live and make money in.

Rah fer old man Struemel of Semmering, Austria, who declares for cereals, milk, meat and (get this in your bonnet, pasted tight) unlimited quantities of malt beer if you would be healthy and live long.

Chicago board of trade members are talking a new \$4,000,000 exchange building. There is some opposition among them, led by James A. Patten, the wheat king. The present building is not in any sense ornamental.

At last it is conceded that we are to have bumper crops, and doubtless bumper prices, too, for everything necessary to live on, if indications amount to anything. The scenery has never yet been made big enough for some of the acts staged of late.

Since the invasion of Elgin, Ill., by the Illinois National Guard the Kerber Packing Company has been cutting up meat with buzz saws night and day, and making sausages in addition by the mile. The "Old Guard" is certainly great on the eat.

Some writer not long ago gave Chicago's policemen credit for showing, in many instances, almost human intelligence, but their inability to make any arrests in thirty-one cases of bomb throwing doesn't warrant the correctness of his assertion.

According to a recent trial before Judge Newcomer, taxiab chauffeurs are running 2½ wheels for themselves and 1½ wheels for the company, which proves that things are improving some, as the old-time cabman used to operate three to one, respectively.

The annual baseball game perpetrated by the Chicago Board of Trade is scheduled for July 31 at the American League Park. The opposition is to be the Chicago Bankers' Baseball League. The entire proceeds go to charities, the expenses being paid from other sources.

A drove of Chicago Elks—very few "grassers" among them, but quite a few "stillers"—left for Los Angeles, Cal., last week, where this year's "round-up" is held. The performances of the various contingents can be better imagined than described. Everything goes.

"The Chinese are invariably courteous and considerate if you take them the right way," says a writer in the Shanghai Mercury. So is most anything else—an Indian, a rattle-snake, a wild cat, etc., taken the "right

PACKING HOUSE COOPERAGE

GET RIGHT WITH YOUR TRADE.

Good Goods in Good Packages. We handle direct from Mills to you, all kinds of PACKAGES.

Besides prices are lower now than for years, but will soon be higher. Let us figure with you on shipments direct from the Mill, or Chicago and Kansas City Warehouses.

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY, INC.

Edwin C. Price, Pres't,
203 Railway Exchange,
Chicago, Ill.

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

way," which, being interpreted, means taken real sudden with a ball bat, an axe or a cannon.

Sir Tummas is out again on his annual advertising campaign. This time he wants the rules changed, and is making a big noise about it. One old-timer says: "Sir Thomas Lipton is getting a certain amount of undue notice." But it's the "undue notice" Sir Tummas is after, nevertheless—and he gets it, too!

Yuma, Arizona, and Needles, California, would be considered cool (and they are admitted to be hotter places than Hades through the summer months) compared to the spasmodic turns of heat Chicago has been visited by during the past week or two, mixed up with some spasmodiker turns of real winter weather.

Is the population of the country increasing at such a rate that there is not hog enough to go around, or have the raisers shut down on numbers? Seems like raising hogs should be a good business for the farmer, especially when outdoor feeding is in order. Will they come along inside of a month or not?

Water Street quotes dressed beef as follows: No. 1 ribs, 12½c.; No. 2, 12c.; No. 3, 7c. No. 1 loins, 15c.; No. 2, 13½c.; No. 3, 8½c. No. 1 round, 10½c.; No. 2, 10c., and No. 3, 7½c. No. 1 chuck, 7½c.; No. 2, 7c., and No. 3, 5½c. Plates, No.'s 1, 2 and 3, 6, 5½ and 4½c. respectively. Veal, 7½c. to 10½c. per pound.

The provision market shows weakness of late, attributable to lessened demand, no doubt. If prices continue much longer at the present high level, demand is likely to lessen considerably more. There is no question but that the average family is getting along with about as low a supply of meat as it reasonably can.

The Illinois National Guard has been long enough in Elgin and associated with Mr. Chas. A. Kerber to entitle him to the title of "Colonel." He sure got to the hearts of the soldiers, and the best way, too—through the gastric and digestive apparatus. There have been a lot of men made colonels on much less provocation.

Colonel J. Ham (the ham what is) Lewis is said to have decided to take up his residence at the Transit House, so as to become eligible for the post of Congressman for the Stock Yards district, now being filled by Congressman McDermott. This may be but a joke, nevertheless it might be a serious joke in some quarters and to some people.

Chicago aldermen took what is called an "industrial view trip" on a special train over the C. B. & Q. railroad. They "viewed" all the manufacturing plants in and around Chicago to be viewed from the "Q" tracks and incidentally visited the dining car attached and "viewed" the layout therein. It was a very pleasant viewfest and joyride.

Henry J. Seiter, the well-known and highly-esteemed millionaire (not everybody knows this) packer whose establishment, probably the most unique in America, is located in the same old place (viz. 43rd and two feet street and Center avenue and four feet) is the same old Henry J. of yore, 125 per cent. business and the balance—business.

What would the daily paper provision market reporters do without the name of Cudahy to juggle with? It is not at all uncommon to pick up a paper and in the same column read "The Cudahy interests were quite liberal sellers" and "The support given the market by the Cudahy interests had the effect of firming up the whole list." Case of "when they are up they are up, and when they are down they are down, and when they are half way up they are nayther up nor down."

Adam Stecher, the well-known Chicago sheep casing manufacturer and dealer, operates one of the largest factories of its kind in the world. Mr. Stecher says it is the largest, and an inspection of his plant comes pretty nearly substantiating the claim. He employs upwards of 70 men and 65 women, constantly, in Chicago, and they handle nothing but sheep casings, and at a rate such as only experts attempt. He employs a number of outside men throughout the country, and a score or so at his New York branch, hence it may be imagined that Mr. Stecher handles quite some sheep casings in the course of a year.

POLITICS IN THE FOOD TRADE.

It is unfortunate that business politics are injecting themselves into the pure food proposition, says the New York Journal of Commerce. Everybody but the maker of bad foodstuffs wants wholesome goods, but few of us like to have a well-intentioned ruling of a Federal authority turned into an advertisement for a particular brand of goods, particularly so when the merits and demerits of the matter at issue are yet a mooted question.

It was not very many months ago that benzoate of soda was tabooed by Dr. Wiley as being dangerous to the public health. Before the printer's ink was dry advertisements were printed broadcast to the effect that this and that product were the only safe ones to use on the table.

A while later bobs up again the alum in baking powder proposition. Makers of baking powder, who use cream of tartar instead of alum as a leavening power, immediately break into print and apparently use a press agent to boost their product.

These are not popular days for anything with suspected trust affiliations. The manufacturers of goods which lack benzoate as a preservative do not make public how they prepare their product, and the baking powder folks who use cream of tartar are pretty well known as controlling that product.

It would seem to the man up the tree that there are too many matters in the pure food line which need no argument to have questions brought up with which scientists of equal standing take issue. Disputed points brought into the limelight in a manner which gives the tinge of an advertising proposition reflects on Government authorities who have shown themselves to be honest and sincere in their beliefs.

WESTERN MEAT CASE DISMISSED.

Information charging the Western Meat Company, of San Francisco, Cal., with conspiracy against trade as provided in the California anti-trust law, was set aside in the Superior Court at Sacramento last week, because of the errors made in serving summons upon the defendant corporation. This decision, it is believed, will end the litigation in this particular case. The court points out irregularities made in serving the summons on the Western Meat Company, and calls attention to the proper mode of service.

ANY TIME

You want any information about the market—about Board of Trade rules, requirements and regulations—about hog receipts, shipments, diseases, cutting or curing—about hedges, margins, delivery of product or shipping—about pork, lard and meats, green, cured, smoked or pickled, WRITE US.

L. J. SCHWABACHER
& CO.

MEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

411 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
139 Exchange Bldg.
CHICAGO

July 17, 1909.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 5	14,867	660	19,495	11,389
Tuesday, July 6	2,541	1,131	9,954	20,956
Wednesday, July 7	17,664	2,303	35,648	22,323
Thursday, July 8	6,006	1,593	27,740	15,103
Friday, July 9	2,128	347	17,071	10,131
Saturday, July 10	816	7	8,803	5,533
Total last week	44,022	6,076	118,711	85,435
Previous week	43,391	7,545	96,735	72,321
Cor. week 1908	37,374	6,200	130,289	71,753
Cor. week 1907	57,631	6,614	108,480	79,153
SHIPPMENTS.				
Monday, July 5	4,361	89	6,936	1,591
Tuesday, July 6	1,193	12	3,669	3,372
Wednesday, July 7	5,367	46	5,308	2,431
Thursday, July 8	3,598	48	6,750	2,542
Friday, July 9	1,767	31	5,425	799
Saturday, July 10	427	.....	2,749	204
Total last week	16,683	226	30,837	10,939
Previous week	14,301	261	25,321	15,731
Cor. week 1908	13,273	257	26,245	7,956
Cor. week 1907	24,432	274	29,527	10,929

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 10, 1906	1,332,004	3,965,534	1,749,246
Same period, 1908	1,497,171	4,628,394	1,864,478

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	395,000
Week ending July 10, 1909	371,000
Week previous	429,000
Year ago	364,000
Two years ago	13,386,000
Year to July 10, 1908	16,000,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	138,900	292,600	141,700
Week to July 10, 1909	132,600	276,400	136,500
Week ago	102,700	315,300	141,000
Year ago	149,600	423,600	143,200

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	19,600
Armour & Co.	15,500
Swift & Co.	8,200
B. & S. Co.	8,100
Morris & Co.	6,000
Anglo-American	2,500
Boyd & Lunham	7,600
Hammond	5,100
Western P. Co.	2,000
Boore & Co.	1,800
Roberts & Oske	10,400
Others	57,100
Previos week	70,500
Same week, 1908	112,500
Same week, 1907	146,000
Year to July 10, 1908	2,947,100
Same period, 1908	3,585,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week July 10, 1909	\$6.50	\$7.89	\$4.35	\$8.20
Last week	6.00	7.75	4.30	7.90
Year ago	6.65	6.49	4.00	6.20
Two years ago	6.50	5.88	5.25	7.50
Three years ago	5.35	6.72	5.55	6.25

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers	\$6.75@7.35
Good to choice steers	6.25@6.75
Medium to good steers	5.75@6.25
Common to medium steers	5.25@5.75
Good to fancy yearlings	6.50@7.40
Inferior killers	4.75@5.25
Good to choice beef cows	4.50@5.25
Medium to good beef cows	4.00@4.40
Common to good cutters	2.75@3.25
Inferior to good canners	2.25@2.75
Good to choice heifers	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers	3.00@4.75
Butcher bulls	4.00@5.25
Bologna bulls	3.00@3.90

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909.

FORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	20.97	21.10	20.90	20.95
September	21.00	21.17	21.00	21.07
January	18.00	18.00	17.90	17.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	11.82	11.82	11.80	11.80
September	11.85	11.85	11.80	11.82
October	11.77	11.80	11.70	11.72
December	11.67	11.67	11.60	11.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	11.67	11.57	11.47	11.52
September	11.47	11.50	11.47	11.50
October	11.17	11.17	11.12	11.15
December	11.47	11.47	11.42	11.42

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	21.00	21.00	20.90	20.90
September	21.05	21.10	21.00	21.00
January	21.00	21.00	20.90	20.95

SHEEP.				
Range wethers	\$7.50@5.25			
Range lambs	8.40@6.80			
Native yearlings	5.70@6.00			
Native sheep	4.75@5.50			
Good to choice native ewes	3.25@4.90			
Fair to good native ewes	3.00@3.25			
Native lambs	7.50@8.60			
Range yearlings	5.00@5.50			
Range ewes	3.50@4.50			
Breeding ewes	5.00@6.00			
Feeding yearlings	4.75@5.00			

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.				
Native Sirloin Steaks	15	@25		
Native Porterhouse Steaks	20	@30		
Native Pot Roasts	10	@14		
Rib Roasts from light cattle	12½	@16		
Beef Stew	9	@12½		
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	12½	@14		
Corned Rumps, Native	10	@13		
Corned Flanks	9	@6		
Round Steaks	12	@18		
Round Roasts	12½	@16		
Shoulder Steaks	12	@14		
Shoulder Roasts	11	@13		
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	9	@9		
Rolled Roast	14	@16		

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy				
Fore Quarters, fancy	22	@24		
Legs, fancy	22	@25		
Stew	10	@14		
Shoulders	14	@16		
Chops, Ribs and Loins	26	@30		
Chops, Frenched, each	10	@15		

Mutton.

Lamb.				
Hind Quarters	22	@24		
Fore Quarters	22	@25		
Legs, fancy	22	@25		
Stew	10	@14		
Shoulders	14	@16		
Hind Quarters	26	@30		
Fore Quarters	11	@13		
Rib and Loin Chops	18	@24		

Pork.

Pork Loins.				
Pork Chops	16	@18		
Pork Shoulders	11½	@14		
Pork Tenders	12	@14		
Pork Butts	12	@14		
Spare Ribs	10	@12		
Blades	8	@6		
Hocks	9	@10		
Pig's Heads	9	@8		
Leaf Lard	10	@14		

Veal.

Hind Quarters.				
Fore Quarters	12	@14		
Legs	14	@16		
Breasts	9	@12½		
Shoulders	10	@12		
Cutlets	20	@24		
Rib and Loin Chops	10	@20		

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.				
Tallow	8	@4		
Bone	12	@17		

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	@10 1/4
Native steers, medium	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Heifers, good	8 @ 9 1/4
Cows	8 1/4 @ 9
Hind Quarters, choice	12 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	8

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Steer Chucks	7 @ 8
Boneless Chucks	6 1/2
Medium Plates	5
Steer Plates	5 1/4
Cow Rounds	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Rounds	9
Cow Loins, Medium	12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20
Strip Loins	7 @ 8
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 11
Shoulder Clods	7
Rolls	10
Rump Butts	7 @ 10
Trimmings	5
Shank	4 1/4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 1/2 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	13
Loin Ends, steer, native	11
Loin Ends, cow	9
Hanging Tenderloins	6
Flank Steak	7 @ 10 1/2
Hind Shanks	4

Beef Offal.

Livers	4 1/2 @ 5
Hearts	4 1/2
Tongues	12
Sweetbreads	18
Ox Tail, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4
Brains	4
Kidneys, each	5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 1/2
Light Carcass	9
Good Carcass	12
Good Saddles	13 1/2
Medium Racks	9
Good Backs	10 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4
Sweetbreads	50
Plucks	30
Heads, each	12

Lamb.

Medium Caul	11 1/2
Good Caul	13 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	15 1/2
Saddles, Caul	14
R. D. Lamb Racks	14
Caul Lamb Racks	12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	16 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	6
Lamb Tongues, each	8
Lamb Kidneys, each	2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10
Good Sheep	10 1/2
Medium Saddles	11
Good Saddles	13
Medium Racks	11
Good Racks	12
Mutton Legs	11
Mutton Stew	7
Mutton Loins	14
Steep Tongues, each	3
Sheep Heads, each	8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	10% @ 11 1/4
Pork Loins	13
Leaf Lard	12
Tenderloins	23
Spare Ribs	7
Butts	12
Hocks	6
Trimmings	7 1/2
Tails	5
Snots	4
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	5
Blade Bones	6 1/2
Cheek Meat	5
Hog Plucks	5
Neck Bones	2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	10 1/2
Pork Hearts	4 1/2
Pork Kidneys	3
Pork Tongues	9
Slip Bones	4
Tail Bones	4 1/2
Brains	5
Backfat	11
Hams	12
Cais	8
Shoulders	10

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	7 1/2
Choice Bologna	8 1/2
Vanitas	10

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Frankfurters	@10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8
Tongue	10
White Tongue	10 1/2
Minced Sausage	11 1/2
Prepared Sausage	11 1/2
New England Sausage	11 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	11 1/2
Berliner Sausage	10
Boneless Sausage	15 1/2
Oxford Sausage	15 1/2
Pollish Sausage	9
Garlic Sausage	8
Smoked Sausage	9 1/2
Farm Sausage	13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	10
Special Prepared Sausage	10
Boneless Pig's Feet	8
Hams, Bologna	9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@19
German Salami, Medium Dry	18
Italian Salami	20
Holsteiner	12 1/2
Mettwurst, New	15
Farmer	15
Monarque Cervelat	18

Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz.
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	8.80
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	6.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.15 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@13.50
Plate Beef	13.00
Prime Meas. Beef	12.00
Extra Meas. Beef	11.00
Beef Hams	11.00
Rump Butts	20.50
Mess Pork	22.00
Clear Fat Backs	22.00
Family Back Pork	18.00
Bean Pork	—

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@14
Pure lard	13
Lard, substitutes, tes.	8 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	50

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color	13 1/2 @ 15
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	13
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	13
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	11 1/2
Regular Plates	11 1/2
Short Clears	10
Butts	10
Bacon meats, 1c. more.	10

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12-lbs., avg.	@14%
Hams, 16-lbs., avg.	14%
Skinned Hams	14@15%
Cais, 4@12 lbs., avg.	9%
Cais, 6@12 lbs., avg.	9%
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	9%
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	12
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	15%
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	16%
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 strip, 4@6 avg.	14%
Dried Beef Sets	17%
Dried Beef Inglesides	18
Dried Beef Knuckles	17 1/2
Dried Beef Outskins	18%
Regular Roiled Hams	22
Smoked Roiled Hams	23
Rolled Cais	15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	24
Cooked Roiled Shoulders	24

FERTILIZERS.

Rounds, per set	@16
Export Rounds	20
Middles, per set	70
Beef bungs, per piece	9 1/2
Hog casings, packed	90
Hog casings, free of salt	90
Hog middles, per set	10
Hog bungs, export	12
Hog bungs, large mediums	7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5
Imported wide sheep casings	99
Imported medium wide sheep casings	98
Beef wessands	95
Beef bladders, medium	93
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	40
Hog stomachs, per piece	4

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

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July 17, 1909.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
National Live Stock Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 14.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle on Monday were 23,621, and while buyers were slow to take hold, yet the trade grew active as the day advanced, and everything was well cleaned up at the close. While buyers were able to purchase the heavy grades and undesirable cattle a trifle lower than last week, yearlings and handy-weight fat steers, and anything desirable would average steady. The floods in the West affected the river markets, causing light receipts, and necessitated a good many parties shipping to Chicago who ordinarily patronize the river markets, and this in a measure accounts for our heavy run Monday. Eastern order buyers and exporters who had been buying at the river markets had to transfer their orders to Chicago, which was a big help to the trade, and prevented a stiff decline from taking place. Tuesday, with 2,691 cattle on the market, general trade ruled steady. Wednesday (to-day), with receipts of 15,000, prime handy-weight steers and yearlings ruled active and a trifle stronger. Fancy yearlings selling up to \$7.50 per cwt., the highest so far this season. Outside of the handy-weight steers and yearlings, the general cattle trade to-day averaged about steady. A few Northwest range cattle are here to-day. They were a disappointment to the trade. They were shipped too early—result, they were only in medium flesh and not very desirable. A little later on we will be getting good grass cattle from the ranges, which will affect our market on the medium and fair native cattle.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs to-day, 18,000. Market ruled active and 5@10c. higher. Bulk of the good light and mixed selling \$7.80@7.90; good to choice medium-weight butchers' and shippers', \$8@8.10; top, \$8.17½; pigs, \$6.75@7.25. We are looking for a moderate run the balance of this week, and a little further strengthening in values. While present indications point to very moderate receipts of hogs during the near future, yet the trade does not want to overlook the fact that prices are awfully high, and it would only take a slight increase in receipts, or a little falling off in the consumptive demand, to cause a stiff decline to take place.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—While the average on choice lambs has been high during the past two weeks, yet prices declined sharply yesterday and to-day, which shows the trade to be in a treacherous condition. The bulges in values always bring increased receipts, especially at this season of the year. Bulk of receipts in Chicago from local districts recently should have been held back from two to four weeks. They were only in fair condition, and 20 to 30 days more feed would have put them in the top class. The sharp decline in lamb prices yesterday and to-day should have the effect of lightening receipts next week, and some stiffening of prices is in order.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 13.

There was a small run of cattle here yesterday, account of the crippled condition of railroads incident to heavy rains and washouts. Uncertainty as to when these conditions would become better caused buyers to be timid in making their purchases, and prices were unevenly lower. Everything looks brighter to-day; most of the roads are again ready to take shipments without limitation, and the market is steady to 15c. higher on native cattle; some sales of quarantine grass cattle 15@25c. higher; market active on all kinds. Receipts were first estimated at 3,000 head to-day, but more than

5,000 arrived, and prospects indicate a fairly good run and a good market balance of the week. Buyers have continued to be shy of heavy fed steers, claiming the only outlet for heavy cuts is limited to the Eastern hotel trade, but some 1,300-lb. steers sold at \$7.15 here to-day—top this year for heavy steers. No fancy yearlings are here to-day, but they are quotable up to \$7.35. Some light steers sold in quarantine division here to-day at \$7.00, fed in Texas, which is the highest price paid this year in that division. Kansas grazed Westerns are worth \$5.25@6.25; grass cows and heifers, \$3.00@5.25; bulls, \$3.00@4.75; veals, \$4.50@7.25.

Very light runs of hogs have been coming, only 3,000 here to-day, and less than that yesterday. The market is 5@10c. higher to-day, although the top is same as yesterday's late top, \$7.95; bulk of sales, \$7.70@7.95. While it is certain that a high level of prices will be maintained for some time ahead, or till after the new corn crop has had time to be felt, the market is likely to be uneven and subject to violent fluctuations. For this reason professional shippers say that a larger percentage of hogs are now being marketed by original feeders than usual, account or difficulty of the professionals getting possession of them at a safe margin.

Sheep and lambs have sold firm this week at the good advance secured at the close of last week: top lambs to-day \$8.60. Receipts are so small this week that tests of the market have not been made on all classes, but yearlings are worth up to \$5.50; wethers, \$5.00; ewes, \$4.50. A good run of Western sheep and lambs is assured for this fall, with a heavy end of feeding stock, feeding lambs now worth around \$5.40; ewes, \$3.25@4.75.

Packers' purchases last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	6,539	6,471	3,134
Fowler	2,402	—	1,996
S. & S.	5,499	5,169	2,836
Swift	6,547	5,876	4,302
Cudahy	5,175	3,534	2,246
Morris & Co.	6,116	4,625	1,291
Am. D. B. & P. Co.	514	26	—
Butchers	303	143	73
Total	34,095	25,884	15,878

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, July 13.

Cattle prices showed no very material change last week and the market is in pretty much the same condition as far as beef steers are concerned as it was a week ago. All classes of buyers still show a marked preference for the fat light and handy weight beeves, and these command a 15@25c. premium, while the rough heavy and unfinished beeves are slow and unsatisfactory sellers. It takes prime beeves to bring \$7. and the bulk of the fair to good 1,050- to 1,400-pound beeves are selling around \$6.35@6.65. Cows and heifers are in good demand at unevenly lower prices, as all classes of buyers have been pounding the cow market since Southern and Western grassers began to come freely. It takes choice grass cows to bring over \$5.00, and the bulk of the grass cows sell around \$3.25@4.25. Quite a few Western rangers have been here this week and have sold well, steers as high as \$5.10@5.45, and spayed heifers at \$4.90@5.05. These prices are not a great deal different from this time last year.

Hogs are still hovering around the high point of the season, despite the heavy supplies and the unsatisfactory tone to the provision trade. Packers as well as Eastern shippers are liberal buyers, and still pay a good premium for the heavy and butcher grades, discriminating against the light and

under-weight stuff. With only 6,600 hogs here to-day the market was a nickel higher. Tops brought \$7.90 as against \$7.92 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trade was at \$7.60@7.75, as against \$7.70@7.80 a week ago.

The sheep market has been very erratic and sharply higher of late. There has been a speedy recovery from the recent demoralization, and under the influence of light receipts and a growing demand, values are sharply higher all along the line. Spring lambs from Idaho brought \$8.65, the highest figure ever paid here for this class of stuff. Feeder buyers are doing very little yet.

Quotations on range sheep and lambs: Good to choice spring lambs, \$8@8.65; fair to good spring lambs, \$7@8; good to choice yearlings, \$5.25@5.75; fair to good yearlings, \$4.90@5.25; good to choice wethers, \$4.60@5; fair to good wethers, \$4.20@4.60; good to choice ewes, \$4.15@4.50; fair to good ewes, \$3.80@4.15.

Representatives' sales.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., July 12.

The live stock trade of the past week has been more or less demoralized by the flooded conditions of the country, interfering with the arrival of stock on the markets. Cattle supplies have been small, but there has been no great change in the run of prices and until there is a better outlet for beef there is no chance for improved prices in the market. The ranges are beginning to send in their summer supplies and this ought to have the effect of cheapening the price of beef to the mass of consumers and in that way start a more general consumption of beef. Steers are selling largely at \$6.25@6.75 for natives from the feed lots, while the grassers that have been getting a little corn are going at a range of \$5.25@6. Range grassers are selling at \$4.35@5.15. Fat cows and heifers are selling largely at \$4@5.50.

Hogs continue to hover around the \$8 mark and the price does not stimulate the movement to get into market in the least. Of course the trade is effected to some extent by the floods, but not to the extent that is noted in the cattle trade. It does not appear that there is any great supply of hogs available for the markets of the near future and there is reason to anticipate high prices for some time, although there may be some recession from the present extreme high level. On the date of this writing the best hogs sold at \$7.95, with the bulk at \$7.75@7.90.

The sheep trade has not been heavily supplied of late, but the Western and Northwestern ranges are beginning to move their summer crop, and increased runs may be expected from now on. Lambs are quotable at \$7.75@8.50; wethers and yearlings, \$4.25@5.50; ewes, \$3.50@4.25.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 12, 1909.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,887	—	2,146	39,230	12,602
Sixtieth street	2,788	51	6,324	104	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	11,600
Lehigh Valley	3,044	—	1,830	10,736	—
West Shore R. R.	1,656	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	470	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	63	138	46	5,025
Totals	9,845	114	10,438	50,205	29,317
Totals last week	11,376	116	12,737	40,187	20,490

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	1,210
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,002
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	898
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Titan	—	298	—
Schwarzchild & S., Ss. Minnewaska	429	—	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	470	—	1,405
J. Shamburg & S., Ss. Minnewaska	—	—	970
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	—
Total exports	1,197	—	6,675
Total exports last week	862	—	8,031

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 16.—The market was quiet and steady. Western steam, \$12.20; city steam, \$11.75; refined, Continent, \$12.30; South American, \$13; Brazil, kegs, \$14; compounds, \$7.75@8.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, July 16. (By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 88s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 95s.; shoulders, 53s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 54s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 60s. 6d.; short ribs, 63s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 62s.; 35@40 lbs., 61s. 6d.; backs, 58s. 6d.; bellies, 60s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. 6d. Turpentine, 34s. 9d. Rosin, common, 8s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 58s. 3d.; American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 58s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 57s. 6d.; do, colored, 58s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 58½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 1½d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 24s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was inactive but steady

Tallow.

Prices were steady, with trading inactive.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet but steady, with oleo quoted at 13c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was again easier for the near positions under some further liquidation. Refiners appeared to be buying, however, and the undertone was healthy. Prices on the opening call were: July, \$5.50@5.58; August, \$5.56@5.62; September, \$5.60@5.70; October, \$5.81@5.83; November, \$5.71@5.73; December, \$5.66@5.71; January, \$5.70@5.71; March, \$5.84@5.85.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 16.—Hogs, 5c. to 10c. higher; bulk of prices, \$7.90@8.20; light weights, \$7.65@8.15; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.70@8.40; heavies, \$7.80@8.40; rough heavies, \$7.80@7.95; Yorkers, \$8@8.10; pigs, \$6.65@7.50. Cattle steady; beefes, \$4.85@7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.40@6.35; Texas steers, \$4.50@6; stockers and feeders, \$3.10@5.10; Western, \$4.80@8.25. Sheep steady; natives, \$2.75@4.90; Western, \$3@5; yearlings, \$4.60@6; lambs, \$4.75@8.50; Western lambs, \$4.75@8.40.

Kansas City, July 16.—Hog market firmer, at \$7.15@8.10.

St. Louis, July 16.—Hogs steady, at \$6@8.05.

Cleveland, July 16.—Hogs higher, at \$8.25. Indianapolis, July 16.—Hogs higher, at \$7.75@8.40.

Omaha, July 16.—Hogs higher, \$7.40@7.80.

Peoria, July 16.—Hog market strong to 5c. higher; light, \$7.50@8; mixed, \$7.55@8.25; heavy, \$7.65@8.25. Cattle receipts small; market unchanged.

East Buffalo, July 16.—Market for hogs opened strong at 5 to 10c. higher; 3,400 on sale at \$8.20@8.25.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 15.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.;

14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@12c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@12½c.

N. Y. Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½@9¾c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½@9¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½@8½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½@8½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½@8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½@8½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½@8½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c. Sweet pickled, 13½@13½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	8,803	5,000
Kansas City	4,000	3,427	3,000
Omaha	100	4,200	1,200
St. Louis	1,000	7,406	600
St. Joseph	1,000	2,000	.....
Fort Worth	200	200	.....
Cincinnati	208	1,258	3,311
Pittsburg	200	3,600	100
E. Buffalo	500	3,200	400
Indianapolis		4,000	.....
Peoria		300	.....
Milwaukee		3,015	.....
New York	1,018	2,021	4,618

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	25,000	32,758	20,000
Kansas City	2,400	2,416	1,200
Omaha	5,000	8,000	5,000
St. Louis	8,100	5,763	4,800
St. Joseph	1,500	5,000	2,600
Sioux City	1,900	5,000	.....
Fort Worth	3,300	1,800	.....
Cincinnati	2,151	3,533	2,586
Pittsburg	3,000	6,600	5,000
E. Buffalo	3,800	8,800	3,400
Indianapolis		2,000	.....
Peoria		1,000	.....
Milwaukee		2,996	.....
New York	4,462	9,370	29,457

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	9,948	1,900
Kansas City	3,000	2,911	1,000
Omaha	3,000	6,500	6,500
St. Louis	6,500	7,005	9,000
St. Joseph	2,500	8,000	3,500
Sioux City	700	1,700	.....
Fort Worth	3,000	400	100
Cincinnati	314	2,459	5,533
Pittsburg	3,000	5,600	800
E. Buffalo	125	1,600	200
Indianapolis		9,000	.....
Peoria		800	.....
Milwaukee		2,530	.....
New York	755	2,009	9,553

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	18,595	16,000
Kansas City	4,000	4,019	3,000
Omaha	2,500	4,500	4,500
St. Louis	8,500	9,888	7,000
St. Joseph	1,600	5,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,000	4,000	.....
Cincinnati	6,050	2,787	4,500
Pittsburg	40	4,200	700
E. Buffalo	150	2,300	200
Indianapolis		6,500	.....
Peoria		1,600	.....
Milwaukee		5,311	.....
New York	1,103	4,450	5,336

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	12,000	15,000
Kansas City	7,000	5,000	2,000

Omaha	1,600	3,500	5,300
St. Louis	5,000	7,517	4,500
St. Joseph	1,400	3,800	2,600
Sioux City	900	3,000	.....
Fort Worth	2,700	800	.....
Pittsburg	375	2,066	5,600
E. Buffalo		4,000	.....
Indianapolis		2,100	1,400
Peoria		600	.....
Milwaukee		3,284	.....
New York	2,122	694	5,449

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1909.

Chicago	1,500	10,000	8,000
Kansas City	4,000	4,500	2,000
Omaha	500	3,900	5,500
St. Louis	4,000	3,500	2,500
St. Joseph	1,200	1,500	3,500
Sioux City	300	4,500	.....
Fort Worth	1,600	1,300	300
St. Paul	400	1,200	400
Peoria		700	.....
E. Buffalo		3,800	.....

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending July 10, 1909:

CATTLE.

Chicago	27,339
Kansas City	34,095
Omaha	9,517
St. Joseph	6,852
Cudahy	512
Sioux City	1,812
Wichita	216
South St. Paul	1,700
Indianapolis	3,376
New York and Jersey City	29,317
Fort Worth	9,776
Philadelphia	3,976

HOGS.

Chicago	87,874
Kansas City	34,244
Omaha	41,597
St. Joseph	27,030
Cudahy	8,695
Sioux City	23,417
Ottumwa	6,228
Cedar Rapids	7,721
Wichita	7,572
South St. Paul	10,650
Indianapolis	26,556
New York and Jersey City	29,317
Fort Worth	4,116
Philadelphia	3,740

SHEEP.

Chicago	74,496
Kansas City	15,873
Omaha	8,454
St. Joseph	3,849
Cudahy	301
Sioux City	154
South St. Paul	1,860
Indianapolis	1,149
New York and Jersey City	50,205
Fort Worth	980
Philadelphia	7,586

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 12, 1909.

Exports from—	Cattle.	Liv. sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	1,197	—	6,673
Boston	1,272	135	—
Baltimore	650	—	—
Philadelphia	1,150	—	—
Montreal	3,093	—	—
Exports to—			
London	1,900	—	5,777
Liverpool	3,097	135	898
Glasgow	1,076	—	—
Manchester	1,289	—	—
Totals to all ports	7,362	135	6,673
Totals to all ports last week	5,067	452	9,869

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Retail Section

THE RETAIL BUTCHER AND ADVERTISING

How and Why the Dealer Can Make Money Through Publicity

(Copyright, 1909, by Frank Farrington.)

II.—NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the seventh of a series of articles on Retail Advertising, which should be of interest to every wide-awake butcher. Though it deals with the retail trade, its points are as well worth the attention of wholesalers and others, to whom advertising can be made as much of a profit-enterprise as it can to the retailer.]

Get Newspaper Manager to Help You.

When you set out to advertise, get the co-operation of the newspaper. Unless you are going to begin in a small way, see the manager of the newspaper and explain to him your plans to some degree, and if possible get him interested in them. He wants you to get more trade so that you will increase your space. He will be able to help you with advice perhaps. He knows the newspaper end of the thing and you know the business end. He ought to be able to give you pointers that will be of value.

The manager of the paper has it in his power to give your shop considerable free advertising in the news columns if he will. Some there be who aver that the press agent is a damage, but without doubt the mention of the store in the news columns, unless the mention is unfavorable, will help make it better known and act as a supplement to the paid advertising.

Reading notices are a form of advertising in the papers which can be often used to advantage by smaller advertisers who find themselves with items of interest that cannot be inserted in the regular space without crowding. These isolated "ads" of a few lines at a time are often scattered through the paper in close proximity to the reading matter and can be used to mention special offers or to call attention to the main advertisement.

Of course, more regular space would be better than reading notices. But the short notice has its use, especially in the country weekly, where from time to time the merchant wishes to mention special items and lacks space in his regular position.

Space and Location of Advertising.

It is a wise plan for the dealer to contract for his space on a basis of so much per inch or agate line, agreeing to use not less than a certain number of inches or lines per annum, and then each time use whatever space is needed to cover the articles that need to be mentioned at that time.

However, and this is important, the changing size of the ad. ought never to be allowed to change its location. Have your advertisement right there in the same old location week in and week out, and if the necessity does occasionally arise for more space than you can get right there, use your regular space in the regular place and use also an extra space somewhere else for that time.

If you are to be the clever advertiser and write matter that the public will look for, do not fail to be where they can find you easily. Your advertisement ought to be as

stable in location as your store. You aim to offer in that space such attractions from time to time as will make people open their eyes, and make them watch your advertising. Unless you are right where they can find you, they will never get into the habit of looking.

It is the seasonable and the timely advertiser that gets the business. There is scarcely a time of the year when there is not something in your shop that needs pushing particularly. He who gets his advertising going early on the seasonable goods is the one who will get the most and the best of the trade.

As the various seasons, holidays, etc., approach, the writer of the advertising should be ready to begin early with his appropriate copy. It is especially true in advertising and in storekeeping that the early bird catches the worm. The man with the seasonable stuff first on sale gets the early buyers, and if his stock is good he will get the advantage of having the later buyers sent there by the earlier ones. The fellow who waits for the demand to come before displaying or advertising the stuff will not get the cream of the business, and he has no one to blame but himself.

It is a mistake to give up most of the shop space from time to time to specialties or temporary sellers to the neglect of the staple, all the year around products. Keep up the pushing on the steady sellers and use extra space for the timely goods. Make that the rule, though, of course, you know there are exceptions to all rules, and the exceptions must be made by your own judgment.

Newspaper advertising space ought to bear some relation to the line of goods advertised. In some lines of goods you are in direct competition with bigger firms than in other lines. The actual instances are different in different towns. One might advertise a cobbler's shop in a space of one inch and be justified in regarding that as space enough. But to advertise an up-to-date meat market in that space would be to waste time and money.

Points on Preparing Advertisements.

There is an endless stream of money running to waste every year in advertising, and though much of it is due to poor advertisements, much also is due to too large space. If there is a rule for making the money go far in advertising, it is condense, condense, condense. Say what you have to say and then say it over again in half the number of words. Practice writing what you have to say, and then say it over again in half the number of words. Practice writing what you have to say just as if it must be sent in a telegram, and you will be led to follow the right methods. As a matter of

fact, your words cost you as much, or often more, to send through the newspaper space than they would cost if sent in a telegram.

In writing newspaper copy never wait until the last minute before handing it in. Get out copy regularly just as far in advance as you can and give the printers all the time you can in making your advertisement ready to print. There is no advantage in rushing the job. No job of printing can be done better in a hurry than when a reasonable amount of time is taken.

You will have the printers on your side if you are prompt with copy. They hate the man who is always rushing in at the last minute, taking all the time he can. His job doesn't get the attention they could give it simply because they don't feel that he is treating them fairly. If you are habitually early you will get the benefit of any possible advantage, and if you have to be late sometime you will find the workmen ready to help you.

Suggestions About Scrap Books.

It will pay you to keep a scrap book of your advertising. No advertiser ought to fail to keep on file as far as possible all advertising issued by him. It gives him a reference library of the shop's past work that is valuable many times. Moreover, it often helps out in a rush time to be able to pick out an old advertisement, and by a little changing make it fit the present occasion in recognizable form.

It pays even better to keep a scrap book of other things than advertising. Scrap book is hardly the term, for a scrap book is scarcely large enough to accommodate the matter which one can collect of value in helping to good advertising.

All the trade and advertising journals ought to be clipped, and the material separated and classified properly and kept on file where clippings upon any subject can be found at a moment's notice. Also save good advertisements found in use for other stores. Use other people's ideas whenever it can be done to advantage and without stealing.

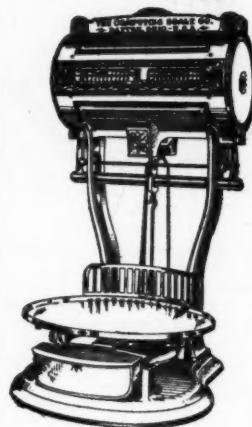
The practice of saving all one's ads and placing them on file at once makes it possible to post the shop employees upon what the shop is advertising. This should always be done. The employees ought always to know what in their department is advertised and at what prices and a copy of the advertisement ought to be right at hand where it can be examined in the case of any customer wishing to refer to it.

In this connection let me say that the shop must stand behind any possible errors in advertisements. It may be able to make the paper make good for possible loss upon them or it may not, but there must never be any hesitation on the shop's part about selling things for what the printed advertisement offers them. Even when the price is by mistake made preposterously low, there is likely to be little loss. A Brooklyn merchant found that his advertisement one morning offered Persian lamb coats at \$12.50 instead of \$125, and there was consternation in the place, but as the day went by and only one woman asked to see this remarkable bargain, and she decided that the price was too high, calm was restored.

When a shop once repudiates its advertising, it takes a long step backward. Stand by your mistakes and the printer's mistakes.

(To be continued.)

They Never Wear Out



The new low platform DAYTON Scale.

Date.....	
Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St., Chicago.	
Next time one of your men is around this way, I would be glad to have your Automatic Scale explained to me. This does not place me under obligation to purchase.	
NAME	
STREET and No.	
TOWN	
BUSINESS	STATE

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

George Jennings has purchased a half interest in the meat market of Wm. Metlen at Lucas, Kas.

R. H. Johnson has sold his interest in the Palace Meat Market in Le Roy, Kas., to O. L. Anthony. J. W. Felps will continue in charge.

A. B. Holloway has engaged in the grocery and meat business in Coffeyville, Kas., at 120 West Eighth street.

Steffen Bros. have sold out their meat business in Cunningham, Kas., to O. P. Heriot.

Frank Guame of Seneca, Kas., has admitted John Diamond of Summerfield to partnership in his meat shop.

Abe Gilbert has just engaged in the retail meat business in Sabetha, Kas.

Boskin's C. O. D. Store has opened in the grocery and meat line in Enid, Okla.

W. W. Watson is to engage in the meat business in Middleville, Mich., about August 1.

J. G. Reuter, who has conducted a meat market in Lansing, Mich., for fifteen years, has sold out to August C. Roller.

H. Ormsher has purchased the meat market of Lowry Bros., in Chadron, Neb.

The Snow meat market in Polk, Neb., has been sold to Rolls & Riley.

The Reliable Grocery & Meat Market has just opened for business in Greeley, Neb.

Martin Lorenson has been succeeded in the meat business in Hampton, Neb., by W. H. Simon.

Wentworth & Son have been succeeded in the meat business in Minneapolis, Minn., by the Wentworth Meat and Grocery Company.

J. H. Patrick has sold out his meat and grocery business in Minneapolis, Minn., to John Schmidler.

George Koenike & Company have opened a meat market in Brownsville, Ore.

A. G. Slaughter has succeeded to the meat business of A. G. Slaughter in Cumberland, B. C.

Oscar Enberg has opened a meat market in Issaquah, Wash.

THE SPRINGS of a **correctly** made automatic **spring scale** will **never** give out. Exhaustive scientific and practical tests prove this fact beyond controversy.

Continual use and years of service will **dull** the **edge** of the **finest knife-edge bearing**, especially the thin wafer-like blade of the **main pivot** of a large capacity **pendulum** scale.

City Sealers are now testing and sealing **spring scales** which have been in constant use for over 30 years.

Clothes do not make the man, neither does paint and gold stripes make a computing scale. It is the **working parts** which must **stand** the **test** of years of service; it is therefore important to buy your scale from those **who know** how they should be built.

THE DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALE is proven to be the **only practical** and **scientifically** built scale. **All claims** of its makers are **verified** by actual use.

Send for our **free** catalogue before buying elsewhere.



MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO.

New York Office, 11 E. 14th St.
Boston Office, 163 Congress St.

27 State St., Chicago

Homer Linton has purchased a half interest in the meat business of J. R. Walling, in Springdale, Wash.

De Graffe & Vess have opened up their new meat market in Kootenai, Idaho.

L. S. Hobson is just engaging in the meat business in Marshfield, Ore.

R. A. Edmonson is engaging in the meat business in Whitefish, Mont.

Krys & Kincaid have sold out their Central Meat Market in Pendleton, Wash., to Z. Platzoeder.

Charles Harlan's meat market at Wenatchee, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

John B. Wilkin, who for several years has conducted the City Meat Market, corner of St. Charles and Alamo avenue, Brenham, Tex., has sold out to A. H. Look.

Woodward & Bennett have sold out their meat market at Los Angeles, Cal., to Lenk & Jeffries.

Schellenberger's meat market at Valley street, Lewistown, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat cutters of Portland, Ore., have organized a union. They have applied for a charter from the A. F. of L.

The Amalgamated Butchers and Meat Cutters, Davenport, Ia., have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Mike Hennings; vice-president, H. Riecke; treasurer, Gus Vonsien; secretary, W. Ritz; recording secretary, C. W. Carlson.

PROGRESSIVE IDEAS IN BUSINESS.

When precedent and progress clash, drop precedent. Too many retailers are to-day doing business exactly as father used to do. Father was probably a successful merchant and did many things in a manner which can still be emulated by the son to his own advantage, but there is continual progress to contend with now, as there was at the time father started in business.

Father probably did many things before

he quit business that would have been entirely useless in the early stages of his business career. Father undoubtedly had some good underlying business principles which can still be taken as a precedent, and can well be instilled into your children's children as good business doctrine.

But if father was in business to-day and wanted to be a live one, he would cut loose from precedent in a great many instances and adopt the more progressive ideas. He would recognize the fact that times change, that the prairie schooner was once all that was needed to handle the freight of this country, while now the fast moving freight trains cannot take care of all the business offered at certain times. Do not allow your business to continue to be a prairie schooner of the business world.

AUTOMATIC SAW FILING MACHINE.

The Rotary File and Machine Company, of 589 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, is preparing for distribution an improved automatic hand saw filing machine which has several interesting features. Much time will be saved with the machine, according to B. G. Yung, the president of the company, as the band will not have to be removed from the holder.

These machines are being made up so as to sell to retail and wholesale butchers, and the cost will be trifling in comparison with the amount of convenience and service they will perform.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week.

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending July 10 averaged 8.87 cents per pound.

Vice-President George Strause of the United Dressed Beef Company went to the Catskills this week for a vacation outing.

D. Steigerwald, the proprietor of several big Manhattan retail shops, has just returned from an outing in the Catskills.

Morris Solinger, of the United Dressed Beef Company, went to Kaaterskill, N. Y., this week for a few weeks' outing.

J. S. Dawley, of the S. & S. Company, is representing that concern in the Maritime Provinces of Canada on a business trip.

Ven Webber, of the firm of Richard Webber, the big Harlem meat concern, is in Europe with his wife and son. They will return the latter part of July.

The employees of Strauss & Adler, the East Fortieth street slaughterers, will hold their annual outing and games at Donnelly's College Point resort on Saturday, August 7.

The employees of the small stock department of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company will hold their ninth annual outing and games on Saturday, July 24, at Witzel's Point View Grove, Whitestone, L. I.

Leander S. Gardner, manager of the Orange branch of the Swift Beef Company, died last week at his home, West Orange, aged sixty years. He had been ill several weeks with a chronic complaint. Mr. Gardner had been a resident of the Oranges for sixteen years and a long time employee of Swift & Company.

Albert C. Kastner, who was in the retail butcher business at No. 462 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, until September, 1907, when he gave it up, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court last week. He owes merchants and business men for money loaned and goods delivered in the sum of \$3,328.48, and has no assets.

The pallbearers at the funeral of J. N. Sulzberger, secretary of the S. & S. Company, which took place last Friday, were nearly all officials and employees of the concern. They included General Manager J. A. Howard, M. M. Behrend, of the prime beef department; M. S. Loeb, the company's attorney; Louis Joseph, of the cattle department; L. E. Birds-eye, of the credit department; Auditor John H. Colwell, Assistant Superintendent Louis Gerber, W. C. Buethe, of the auditing department; Gus Maier, of the bookkeeping department, and Sol. Stroock, a former law partner of Mr. Sulzberger.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending July 10, 1909, as follows:

Meat—Manhattan, 24,032 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,170 lbs.; Queens, 1,328 lbs.; total, 33,530 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 7,000 lbs.; Bronx, 300 lbs.; total, 7,300 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 1,449 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,560 lbs.; total, 3,009 lbs.

ANNUAL RICHARD WEBBER OUTING.

The fifteenth annual picnic, entertainment and games of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society occurred on Wednesday at the grounds of the Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue. This organization, one of the first of its kind to be formed in the country, and now perhaps the strongest in point of numbers and financial strength, always attracts a good deal of attention to this yearly event. This largest retail meat concern in the world has many hundreds of employes and most of them are members of this organization. These were out in full force, and the wholesale and retail trade was also largely represented.

The fun began with a vaudeville entertainment of eight numbers which lasted during the first half of the afternoon. Then came the outdoor games, arranged by A. A. Cella, which are always a feature. The 100-yard dash was won by J. F. Dolan, scratch; M. H. Miller, 8 feet, second; George McCarthy, 7 feet, third. The prizes were a gold watch, ring and scarf pin. The 880-yard department relay race was highly exciting. The final was won by the order weighing department team, which had a handicap of 35 yards. The shipping department team, 45 yards, was second, and the accounting department, scratch, was third. The prizes were silver loving cups.

In the running broad jump J. F. Dolan won his second gold watch of the day with a jump of 17 feet 3 inches; second, a set of gold link buttons, was taken by C. Englebrecht with 16 ft. 9 inches; third, a gold scarf pin, went to J. Henry, with 16 feet 3 1/2 inches. Putting the 12-pound shot was won by F. C. Wolff, 38 feet 4 inches; Harry Steiner, 32 feet 2 inches, was second, and J. Davis, 31 feet 2 inches, was third. The prizes were a gold fob, link buttons and a gold cigar cutter. The one-mile handicap was won in a walk by Ed. Breidenbach, of the Richard Webber Tremont branch, who ran from scratch; James Gallagher, 25 yards, was second, and W. Quinn, 15 yards, third. The prizes were a silver mug, watch chain and gold tie catch.

The ladies' race attracted great attention and aroused a lot of excitement, resulting in the defeat of the champion by a new feminine star. The sprint was won in a pretty burst of speed by Miss B. F. Allen, assistant to the private secretary; Miss E. L. Edwards, of the accounting department, the former champion, was third; second place was captured by Miss May Grunewald, of the Tremont branch. The prizes were a gold watch, bracelet and ring.

The officers at the games were: President of Games, William Webber; Vice Presidents of Games, William J. Brownlee, Walter W. Spires and Albert C. Ayer; Director of Games and Clerk of Course, Albert A. Celler, R. W. M. B. S.; Referee, Richard Webber, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; Judges, Frederick Gaisel, N. W. A. C.; Richard Ludlow, Y. M. C. A.; Philip J. Gately, R. W. M. B. S.; Charles Webber, R. W. M. B. S.; George Foreman, R. W. M. B. S.; Starter, David Roberts, N. Y.; Timers, Frank L. O'Connell, Scrib Club; Jesse McKeegney, Glencoe A. E.; Charles J. Diesig, Timers' Club; Assistant Clerk of Course, Harry Winters, R. W. M. B. S.; Announcer, Harry Boehm, R. W. M. B. S.; Inspectors, James Dougherty, R. W. M. B. S.; Morris

Pett, R. W. M. B. S.; Frederick A. E. Kassebohm, R. W. M. B. S.; Theodore Carlewitz, R. W. M. B. S.

After supper and the enjoyment of various games and amusements, dancing began at 8 p. m. and continued until after midnight, Prof. Keating's orchestra furnishing the music. At 10:30 p. m. the drawing for the grand prizes of the day took place, each purchaser of a ticket being entitled to a chance. Treasurer Irving Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, who was one of the guests, presented the prizes. The first, a china closet, went to Israel Arje, of No. 340 East 119th street; the second, a fancy dresser, went to Fred Johnson, of No. 2029 Madison avenue; the third, a graphophone, went to Thos. A. Henley, of No. 233 East 114th street; the fourth, a gilded pier mirror, went to Mrs. J. E. Bourne, of No. 340 East 124th street; the fifth, a parlor table, went to Harry Boehm, of No. 504 East 119th street.

The members' prize, presented by the society, was captured by John Lang. It was a complete gentleman's outfit of clothing. All the grand prizes and also the prizes at the games were presented by the firm of Richard Webber, as has been the custom for fifteen years.

The trade was largely represented at the festivities. President Walter Blumenthal & Treasurer Irving Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company; President Joseph Conron, of the Conron Bros. Company; M. J. Fitzgerald, of the same company, and others were on hand and took an active part in the doings of the day.

The committees in charge of the event were as follows: Arrangement Committee.—Otto H. Busch, chairman; Chas. Cary, John G. Pick, Jac. Berrian, Chas. A. Corrigan. Reception Committee.—H. B. Kiernan, chairman; C. Englebrecht, W. Morrisey, A. Bates, J. D. Silver, O. Stickney, J. A. Frasse, J. Beith, T. Hayes, J. Boose. Press Committee.—Ernest R. Busch, Edward Blakley. Floor Committee.—James Stewart, floor manager; Wm. McCade, first assistant; Chas. Haug, Second Assistant; aides, Chas. Steward, Chas. Englehardt, John Churchill, James Nelson, John Lang, F. Kassebohm, P. Devine. Police Committee.—W. Brandis, chairman; C. Schillinger, E. Stephens, J. Hoey, G. Schneider, J. Engel, J. McAuliffe, B. Lucke, C. Hunter, T. Bradley.

NEW YORK VEAL AND MUTTON OUTING.

The employees of the New York Veal and Mutton Company held their annual outing at Donnelly's College Point Pavilion on Saturday last. There are a lot of the employees of this big concern, and with their friends and the customers and friends of the concern, there was a big crowd at the outing. After a generous "feed" the athletic programme was started with a ball game between the single and married men, which the latter won. There was also a fat men's race, won by D. Wistur; a 100-yard dash, won by Wm. Burke; and a sack race, won by Charles Quinn. There was a dinner after the games and the day was completed with all sorts of amusements and a general good time. The trade was largely represented at the outing and President M. Sanders and Vice President Alex Worms helped the boys entertain the visitors. The committee in charge included Geo. Worms, August J. Folger, Thomas Manly, Peter Shaefer, Ernest Lehman and Fred Imhof.

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York.

**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING
IN DRY GOODS.**

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Alfonso, D., 226 E. 45th; H. Brand.
Berg, F., 463 Wendover ave.; H. Brand.
Berkelheimer, I., 336 E. 78th; H. Brand.
Cottone, P., 157 W. Houston; H. Brand.
Grabilon, B., 145 Broome; H. Brand.
Herman, S., 321 E. 121st; H. Brand.
Hilhe, J., 436 W. 42d; H. Brand.
Magliano, G., 3650 Holland ave.; A. B. Schreckinger.
Patileina, L., 420 W. 39th; H. Brand.
Schechter, M., 1932 Douglas; L. Aschkanazy.
Schulman, M., 422 Brook ave.; H. Brand.
Schachter, R., 75 E. 109th; J. N. Arbuckle Co.
Tortorella, S., 117 Mott; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bartoli, J., 157 W. Houston; Pietro Cottone.
Reichessberg, E., 155 or 755 Westchester ave.; W. Katz.

Stephens, I., 25 Rector; A. Kerin Tashas.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Blank, Morris, 198 S. 1st; Julius Levy.
Kelpues, Jos., 348 Ellery; Julius Levy.
Poms, Samuel, Rockaway rd. and Liberty ave.; Herman Brand.
Schiller, David, 1058 Myrtle ave.; Darling & Co.
Schmitt, Barney; New Locust Realty Co.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Buggel, Henry F., 278 5th ave.; Agnes Buggel.
Galant, Abr., 167 Columbia; Lewis Kalsowsky.
Wegelin, Casper, 7004 13th; Eberlin Bros.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Allotto, A., 10 Prince; A. Wassa.
D'Angelo, A., & A. Ficalora, 8 Prince; G. Trippera.
Harkavy, J., 109 Ave. B; M. Tepper.
Penny, J. J., & G. L. Anderson, 152 Columbus ave.; H. Weiss.
Salbagh, A. G., 27 Washington; F. Mouassad.
Scherz Restaurant Co. Casino, Long Beach, Nassau City; L. Barth.
Tauber, H., 437 10th ave.; B. Zerinsky.
Anderson, A., 46 W. 20th; M. L. Anderson.

A. & D. Restaurant Co., 42 W. 33d; G. Kean.

Berman, G., 825 Broadway; E. C. Schweitzer.
During, F., 377 4th ave.; H. Reese.

Freyer, S., 772 Greenwich; S. Levin.

Gross, L., 10 E. 116th; B. Blumenfeld.

Halpem, I., & L. Heuer, 510 9th ave.; M. Schapira.

Lerner, W., & H. Fendrich, 78 2d ave.; L. Ebel & A. Waschinsky.

Schreier, M., 825 Broadway; D. Herschman & R. Bleier.

Schwartz, S., & S. Freed, 19 Rutgers; M. Klein.

Wald, J., 86 2d ave.; S. Levin.

Wilmot, G. H., 180 6th ave.; P. Smith.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Anderson, M. L.; A. Anderson.
Citramella, R., 3120 Jerome; N. Parrillo.
Catikos, G., 573 Amsterdam ave.; Hakarows & Marchells.
De Camillo, F., 2102 2d ave.; A. Falco.
Ebel, L., & A. Waschinsky, 78 2d ave.; W. Lerner & H. Fendrich.

Folas, A., 573 Amsterdam ave.; G. Catikosof.
Gertner, A., 159 10th ave.; D. Gertner.
Hakaris, G., & L. Marchellos, 573 Amsterdam ave.; J. Vales.

Huneke, W. & F., 570 Amsterdam ave.; W. Winckelmann.

Lando, D., 1340 Park ave.; P. Siegelowitz.

Saltzman, A. & D., 77 7th; S. Horstein.

Tauber, H., 437 10th ave.; M. Tauber.

Trippera, G., 8 Prince; D'Angelo & Ficalora.

Wassa, A., 10 Prince; A. Allotto.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Evans, Ernst O., & David High, 625 Vanderbilt ave.; John Meierhoff.

Cachapes, P., & A. Mavrikas, Surf ave.; Mardi Gras Hotel; M. Reischmann & Sons.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Arfsten, Theo. F., 377 Hancock; Wm. Orelan.

Meierhoff, John, 625 Vanderbilt ave.; Ernest O. Evans and another.

Schluter, Henry, 851 Gates; August Maulshagen.

Sosinsky, Max and Annie, 423 Barbey; Sophie Simmokoff.

Established 1878

WAIXEL & BENSHIM

Importers and Exporters of
SAUSAGE CASINGS

MANNHEIM

GERMANY

Established 1868

S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.

Sausage Casings

447-449 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO 96-100 Pearl St., NEW YORK

BECHSTEIN & CO.

Importers and
SAUSAGE CASINGS

CHICAGO: 112-114 Michigan Street
LONDON: 118 Great Suffolk Street

NEW YORK: 50 Water Street
Telephone No. 1251 Broad

ILLINOIS CASING COMPANY

SAUSAGE CASINGS

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES

131 Michigan Street CHICAGO

A. STECHER

Manufacturer and Dealer
SAUSAGE CASINGS

CHICAGO - NEW YORK
Main Office: Union Stock Yards, Chicago

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER

SAUSAGE CASINGS

AND EVERYTHING IN BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES

84-86 Pearl St., NEW YORK Fulton & Peoria Sts., CHICAGO
Branches—London, Hamburg, Montreal, P. Q.; Christchurch, N. Z.; Sidney, N. S. W.

July 17, 1909.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.25@7.10
Poor to fair native steers.....	4.50@6.15
Oxen and stags.....	3.75@5.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.50@5.10
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	6.00@7.35

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@9.37
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 8.00@9.00	
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.75
Live veal calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.00
Live calves, buttermilks.....	4.75@5.25
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@9.25
Live lambs, culs.....	5.00@6.00
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@5.50
Live sheep, culs.....	2.00@2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@8.70
Hogs, medium	8.00@8.70
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@8.45
Pigs	8.35@8.40
Rough	@7.70

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	9 3/4 @ 10 1/2
Choice native light	9 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair native	8 @ 8 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	10 @ 10 1/2
Choice native light	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
Native, common to fair	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Choice Western, light	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair Texas	8 1/2 @ 9
Good to choice heifers	9 1/2 @ 10
Common to fair heifers	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Choice cows	8 1/2 @ 9
Common to fair cows	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 7 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 11 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 8 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 11 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9 c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 8 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 7 3/4 c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 6 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 10 c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 9 1/2 c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	12 @ 14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 @ 13
Western calves, choice	11 @ 13
Western calves, fair to good	9 @ 12
Western calves, common	8 @ 11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@11 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@11 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11 1/2
Pigs	@11 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lamb, choice, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Spring lamb, good	11 1/2 @ 14
Sheep, choice	10 @ 11
Sheep, medium to good	9 @ 10
Sheep, culs	8 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked picnics, light	@10 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy	@10 1/2
Smoked shoulders	@10 1/2
Smoked boneless, boneless	16 @ 18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@15 1/2
Dried beef sets	@17 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	15 @ 17
Pickled bellies, heavy	@13

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	15 @ 16
Fresh pork loins, Western	14 @ 15
Shoulders, city	@11 1/2
Shoulders, Western	@11
Butts, regular	12 1/2 @ 13
Butts, boneless	@13 1/2
Fresh hams, city	@13 1/2
Fresh hams, Western	@13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut....	@ 70
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 lbs.	@ 50.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	@ 20.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 lbs.	@ 90.00
Horns, 7/8 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@24.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	70 @ 90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	50 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Liver beef	5 @ 1c. a pound
Oxtails	6 @ 1c. a piece
Hearts, beef	10 @ 12c. a pound
Rolls, beef	15 @ 25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lamb's fries	6 @ 10c. a pound

Sausage Casings.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@ 45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@ —
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@ 25
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b., New York.....	@ 58
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@ 60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.	@ —
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 16
Beef, rounds, per lb.	@ 21 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 8
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@ 9 1/2
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago....	@ 70
Beef, middles, per lb.	@ 68
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

Crude	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Crystals	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Powdered	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins .....	.23
No. 2 skins .....	.21
No. 3 or branded .....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins .....	.21
No. 2 B. M. skins .....	.19
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 .....	.25
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 .....	.22
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 .....	.20
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 .....	.27
No. 1 kips, 14-18 .....	.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18 .....	.22
No. 1 B. M. kips .....	.25
No. 2 B. M. kips .....	.22
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.28
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.25

Branched kips	@ 2.05
Branded skins	@ .17
Heavy branched kips	@ 2.25
Ticky skins	@ .17
Ticky kips	@ 2.05
Heavy ticky kips	@ 2.25
No. 3 skins	@ .18

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED, ICED.

Pouls—	
Dry-pkd., Western, selected fancy, bbls.	@ 16
Dry-pkd., under 4 lbs. each.....	@ 15 1/2
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, dry-pkd., scalded, per lb.	10 1/2 @ 11
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz.	
per doz.	@ \$3.50
Squabs, prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz.	
per doz.	2.25 @ 2.50
Squabs, poor, dark, per doz.	@ 1.25

FROZEN.

Chickens, Broilers—

Milk-fed, fancy	22 @ 23
Corn-fed, No. 1	19 @ 20
Chickens, Roasting—	

Milk-fed, fancy	25 @ 25
Corn-fed, soft meated, fancy.....	21 @ 22
Corn-fed, average, No. 1	18 @ 20

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.	@ 24
Fowl, per lb.	@ 17 1/2
Old and young roasters	@ 11
Turkeys	@ 13
Ducks, per lb.	@ 12
Geese, Western	@ 9
Guinea Fowls, per pair	@ 50
Pigeons, per pair	@ 25

BUTTER.

